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THE BEE.
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THE WASHINGTON BEE

The Bee
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
TRY IT!

VOL. XXVI. NO. 2 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY JUNE 9, 1906.

What I Saw And Heard

My genial friend Dancy has just returned from North Carolina where he had an honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him.

My old friend Lieutenant Thomas H. R. Clark is quite quiet nowadays. I wonder when he will write another obituary? Thomas knows how to write when he desires to do so.

Some people think that they are smart. It is the successful men and women I respect. Some people are very tricky. Too much so for their own good.

I am surprised at the cowardice of some colored people in this city. I would suggest to the Civic Association to close its business and stay away from Congress. There are some people in the country who believe themselves leaders. This new leadership that has so recently sprung up in this city has done our people a great deal of harm. There is not one of them that can go to the White House and demand recognition. Many of them continue to lick the hand that smacks them. I wonder if the colored leaders so-called will ever have any manhood.

The school bill will soon become a law and the judges of the court will have the power to appoint the Board of Education. I understand that the new Board will appoint new superintendents of the schools. There are many candidates in the field.

The Commissioners will be relieved of delegates at any rate. The judges will be bothered, but I feel confident that good men will be appointed.

The judges of the Police Court will have several new bailiffs to appoint. I hope they will see their way clear to appoint at least two colored men.

Why doesn't the Civic Association protest against the Jim cars that come into this city? Now here is where that organization could be some benefit to the people.

The new judge of the Juvenile Court seems to have ideas of his own. I would advise him to compare them with the lawyers occasionally because he might run up against a snag.

The present Board of Education will retire with the satisfaction of knowing that it did its duty. There is one thing certain—Congress didn't intimidate it at any rate.

If colored people read their own papers more they would learn something.

There is a great deal of politics in the Odd Fellows. Many of them seem to be jubilant over the defeat of our genial friend J. C. Holmes. Mr. Holmes is one of the most liberal men in that organization and a man upon whom you can depend. There is but little brotherly love in the organization today. It is split up in factions and cliques. It is so in the church as well as elsewhere. I would have been pleased to have seen our old and reliable friend win. However, he is not independent, but a man of nerve.

Now there is our friend Livingston. Not a more honorable man lives today. He is honest and upright.

Fairplay.

REPORTS AS TO RANSOM FALSE.

Did Not Sit With White Woman Nor Pose as Frenchman.

Boston, Mass., June 2, 1906.

The colored people of Boston of every faction are deeply stirred up over the indignities to which their fellowtownsman, Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, pastor of the Charles Street A. M. E. Church, was subjected by white passengers in Tennessee who mobbed him and drove him brutally from his seat in a Pullman car, and by the colored principal of the industrial school at Normal, Ala., who because of the assult upon him by these Tennessee ruffians not only forbade him delivering the commencement address he had been invited to deliver by this same principal, but turned him away from the grounds without offering him shelter, rest or food.

Especial resentment is felt here by the colored people over the false reports sent out by the principal of the school at Normal, Ala., Rev. Ransom, coming straight back from Alabama, arrived in Boston Wednesday night completely exhausted from his long fast and suffering from injuries received on the train coming down. It has been found out that Rev. Ransom at no time was in the dining car and that he did not speak a word of German or French to any one; that he was conversing with no one when attacked. An hour before, a lady had asked him from a seat across the aisle if he were a Frenchman, pointing to the foreign tags on his suit case and he had replied in English, indicating he knew about a foot of French. Not two dozen words had passed between them. Previously Mr. Ransom had given the reporter a copy of his Garrison Centennial oration. He bought his ticket, including Pullman, in Boston. His wife, who was with him, says he especially inquired if he, as a colored man would be molested. He addressed his assailants in English at all stages.

The uncomplimentary reports as to Rev. Ransom's condition by the school principal have also been found to be absolutely false and to be undeserving of belief anyway, inasmuch as neither this principal nor his alumni were courteous enough to meet the distinguished visitor. Rev. Ransom's request to see the principal was denied. None of the messengers at the building on the outskirts of the grounds to which Rev. Ransom had been taken in a carriage would tell him why he would not be allowed to deliver his address or discuss the matter. They simply told him the principal was busy and had sent orders for him to leave the place at once.

THE LAUNCHING OF "RELMAK."

Last Tuesday evening between six and seven o'clock a number of invited guests were present at the Cumberland Boat House to witness the launching of the naphtha launch, "Relmak." This boat is a beauty and was built by its owner, Mr. Robert H. Johnson of 2252 Cleveland avenue.

Mr. Johnson is also the captain, engineer and crew. This is the third boat built by him. "Relmak" took to the water easily and glided on the breast of the Potomac gracefully. Mr. Johnson is a good example for other young men, for by his works he is known. His family consists of himself, wife and little son, Furman.

Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Stevens, his mother and little son Thomas, Jr.; Lawyer and Mrs. E. A. Patton; Dr. and Mrs. Edwards; Dr. Gray; Mr. Rapier; Mr. and Mrs. Jenifer; Prof. and Mrs. G. W. Cook; Mr. Kees, Mr. Moten, Mr. Downing, Mrs. and Miss Costin, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Clark, Mr. W. Clark, Miss B. West, Miss V. Washington, Mrs. Robert H. Johnson and Master Furman, Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Jr., Mrs. Gwathmy, Mr. Cole, Mrs. and Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Miss Lena Whipps, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Griffin Brooks, Alexandria, Va.

PROF. McGREGORY'S SUCCESS.

Bordentown, N. J., June 1.—A large number of visitors, comprising both white and colored people, are here this morning to attend the ninth annual commencement of the Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth, which has been so admirably managed by Prof. James McGregory and his estimable wife. Today it was pleasing not only to note the excellent condition of the buildings, and campus, but to note the interest which a large number of people manifested in the school. No doubt about it the school is filling a long felt want and the people generally admit that great credit is due to Professor McGregory and his assistants for the care they have exercised and the discipline displayed in every department. The industrial exhibit was creditable and the literary exercises were decidedly interesting.

The members of the State Board of Education were present, and took a lively interest in the day's program. The graduates from the literary department were Mary Elizabeth Brown, of Woodstown, N. J.; Virginia S. Davis, Belmar, N. J.; Mamie R. Kiar, Oceanport, N. J.; Jules C. Laster, Jersey City; Lulu B. Madison, Asbury Park, N. J.; Olden O. Perry, Suspension, Ala.; Henry McNeal Shields, Union Spring, Ala.; Harry T. Walker, New York.

Graduates from the Manual Training Department were Harry F. Walker and Mary E. Brown. The Hon. Jas. L. Hayes presented the diplomas and certificates. Addresses were made by Dr. J. H. N. Waring, of Baltimore, and the Hon. W. D. Forbes.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

House of Representatives U. S.
Washington, D. C., June , 1906.

Mr. W. T. Ferguson,
120 Pierce Place, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

I supposed that you noticed that the result of the conference committee on the Rate Bill was that the objectionable clause that you spoke to me about had been stricken out.

I had a long talk with Mr. Sherman about it while the matter was a subject

Yours very truly,
(signed) J. Van Vechten Olcott.

BALTIMORE & OHIO EXCURSION.

Sunday, June 10, one dollar to Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg and return. One dollar and thirty-five cents Berkley Springs and return. Two dollars Cumberland and return. Special train leaves Washington 8.05 A. M.

A GRADUATE OF TUSKEGEE.

George H. Mays, Jr., who has just accepted the position of principal of the Manassas Industrial School, at Manassas, Va., graduated from the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute with the class of 1902. After graduation he was foreman in the McKinley Brothers Wagon Factory at Dempolis, Ala. In 1903 he accepted a position as superintendent of the industries of the Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill, Alabama. The Snow Hill Institute was founded by William J. Edwards, and has thirty-two teachers, and four hundred students. Mr. Mays received a call in 1905 to become a member of the faculty of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, but he returned to assist in conducting the work of the Snow Hill Institute at the request of the directors of the school. He remained there until he was asked to take the position of principal of the Manassas School. Mr. Mays is a native of Florida. Before coming to Tuskegee he was a clerk in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Fla. It was while there that his father one day ran across an article in the paper in regard to the Tuskegee Institute and with his savings he had been able to make and with what his father was able to provide, he decided to give up working for the government and to learn a trade. At Tuskegee he took up the trade of blacksmithing and at the end of his first year he was able to obtain work at his trade in the city of Vicksburg, Miss., where he earned enough to pay for his next year's schooling. While in school he devoted a large share of his time to reading in the line of his trade in order to obtain a teaching knowledge. The result was at the end of the four years he was in school he was not merely able to work at his trade but when later called upon to do so, he was able to teach it along with other simple mechanical industries of which he had acquired a knowledge while a student.

MR. GEO. H. MAYS.

THE CHRISTIAN CONGRESS.

Its Meeting from July 30 to August 5.

The Young People's Christian Congress will meet in Convention Hall from July 30 to August 5. The object of this Congress is to unite the colored people throughout the United States and to establish a bureau of information; to raise a fund to provide sufficient legal talent, to protect the interests of the negro in the courts, to consider the present and future political condition of the negro, to urge federal aid to Southern Education. The finance committee will send out collectors next week asking for assistance.

Margaret Pryor, kown to hundreds of Turners in America and Europe, trusted body of Major B. C. Thomas of Lexington, Ky., is named as beneficiary in his will. She gets all the property, real, personal and mixed, left by him.

The President will tour the Middle in June, 1907.

Police of the District of Columbia will receive more money—147 private will receive $1,080; 123 will receive after five years, $1,200; an assistant superintendent is provided for at $2,500. Lieutenants to be Captains.

Congress may adjourn June 20th.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WHITE.

Washington, D. C., June 6, 1906.

Editor Bee:

My attention has just been called to an editorial, June 2nd issue of your paper, headed, "The Jim Crow Rate Bill, Senator Foraker not Responsible," in which you state that "at the time the United States Senate was discussing the Railroad Rate Bill several gentlemen of the Civic League, namely, Prof. Kelly Miller, Ex-Congressman George H. White and Mr. Archibald Grimke, went to the Capitol and urged Senator Foraker of Ohio to introduce the Jim Crow amendment, to wit, "Equal Accommodation for All Classes."

I have not seen an editorial that had a day. To begin with, I am not a member of the Civic League nor do I know anything of its purpose or membership. I am absolutely ignorant of your declaration to the effect, that Prof. Miller, Mr. Grimke and myself ever made a request or said anything that could be twisted into meaning what your language indicates, to Senator Foraker or any one else.

It is a fact, however, that the Constitutional League of the United States at its meeting in Philadelphia last February appointed a committee consisting of Gen. Henry E. Tremain, Mr. A. B. Humphrey, both of New York, Dr. William A. Sinclair of Philadelphia, Hon. A. H. Grimke of Boston and myself, as chairman, to call upon certain Senators and urge them to introduce an amendment in the Rate Bill, forbidding any discrimination to be made against Inter-State Passenger Traffic on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

It was not convenient for Messrs. Tremain, Humphrey and Sinclair to visit Washington for that purpose, therefore, Mr. Grimke and I were requested to act in behalf of the committee.

We called upon Senator Foraker and made the request as above stated and urged that the amendment, which he promised to introduce, should not only forbid discrimination, but separation as well, knowing that whereever there is separation the negro never gets an equality of service.

We also called upon Senator Crane of Massachusetts and made the same request of him and had his assurance of a hearty co-operation with Senator Foraker.

Later I called upon Senators Dick and Warner and made a similar request, and had the positive promise from the former that he would aid us in our demand.

My surprise and disgust can better be imagined than expressed when I saw the amendment introduced by Senator Foraker as it appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 1906.

I was out of the city at the time, but immediately upon my return I wrote Senator Foraker the following letter (see copy of letter herewith enclosed).

I pass your further criticisms and slurs over without notice. I have done much work and sacrificed much of my time, not only in the instance under consideration in behalf of my people, but have been engaged in similar work all of my life, and do not take kindly to criticisms wholly without warrant in fact.

I am neither an officeholder nor an office seeker, but am trying in an humble way to attend to my own business.

Permit me to suggest, in conclusion, that in the future, when you desire to criticise me and my work, that it will be well to seek the truth before rushing my name into print.

(Copy.)

Washington, D. C., April 27, 1906.

Hon. J. B. Foraker,
Senate Chamber,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

I have read and re-read your amendment inserted as "Section 3" as it appeared in the Congressional Record of Thursday, the 12th instant.

I have conferred with quite a number of my own people, thinking men of moment, and our unanimous conclusion is that the amendment in its present form would do us harm rather than good. In the latter part of the Amendment the words, "Or equally good," and the two words next to the last word in the amendment, "equally good," open a loophole for all the discriminations now practiced in all of the Southern States where the Jim Crow car is in full force. Or in other words, this is the exact language used in most of the Southern Statutes, with reference to the separate cars for the white and colored people. It is our hope that the words quoted above may be stricken out so that the Section would read thus:

"Sec. 3. That no carrier engaged in interstate commerce shall, directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, mand, collect, or receive from any perdrawback, or other device, charge, deson a greater or less compensation for interstate transportation of passengers than it charges, demands, collects, or receives from any other person for the same accommodations, and a like service."

Or that the amendment itself be withdrawn.

Trusting that you will pardon the liberty I have taken in writing you this letter, I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,
(signed) Geo. H. White.

DE JIM CROW KY'AR

All down in de Southern country
Enny whar an ebry whar
Dat de cullud people goes dey's got
To ride dat Jim Crow ky'ar.
Makes no diff'unce who he is
So dar's one kink in his hyar,
Jes so he cross the Dixie Line
He's got to rode dat Jim Crow ky'ar.

Eben down in ole Virginny
What dey say's de mudder state,
Whar accordin to de motto
Dey does ebery tyrunt hate;
Here of late dey's got ter runnin
On de lines dat goes thru dy'ar
And Virginn's black folks er riding
On dat hateful Jim Crow ky'ar
In de Destict ob Columbia
At de home ob Uncl' Sam,
De'ys got Jim Crow holes on corners,
Don't dat gib de Norfe er slam?
Dey mek lak dey so anxious
For to treat de black man fyar
But hit show de'ys in fabber
Ob dat low down Jim Crow ky'ar.
I don't want dem Jim Crow schemes
To go dawn to yew no 'well—
But dar am jes one thing sho'
By dat I'm not ashamed ter tell,
An' dat am dat I wish dey had ben
Close er nuff te singe det ky'ar,
At de time dey was so bissy
Thinkin' but dat Jim Crow ky'ar.
Dey hab got Jim Crow Churches
And de Jim Crow opera house
And I guess de naix dey'll hab
A Jim Crow ter ketch a mouse.
When yer goes ter get yer ticket
Yew mus' pay de reg'lar fy'ar
But yew'se got ter go an' ride
In dat eberlastin' Jim Crow ky'ar.
Don't dey wish dey had de way
In de world dat is ter come?
Would'nt some ob dem do wonders—
My! dey'ed make de black folks hum!
Dey'ed hab a Jim Crow jedge
Ter jedge us all before er Jim Crow by'ar
An' dey'ed sen' us to de debbil,
On er red hot Jim Crow ky'ar.
Dey would hab er Jim Crow chariot
Fo de few dey'ed sen' to heben
An' dey'ed make dem toe de mark
From 'bout six to half-past lebben.
O! I thank my Massa Jesus
Dar'll be do division dy'ar
And none ob us dat goes to hebben
Will hab to ride dat Jim Crow ky'ar.

J. CONWAY JACKSON.

SPECIAL SERMONS.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers will begin a series of sermons beginning to-morrow, subject, "The Evils that are Affecting the Race and His Southern Observations." These sermons will no doubt be interesting. Dr. Corrothers will treat treat of many things that are affecting the people in this country. His sermons will be local as well as national.

READ THE BEE.

Paragraphic News

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Mrs. Chas. A. Moore, who is president of the Tariff League, spoke eloquently at the banquet and said that Protection was for all, meaning American citizens, or none. "There is nothing in the grand policy of Protection to apologize for or defend."

Dr. I. L. Thomas is using all his efforts to wipe out all debts of the Church Extension Society, under the twenty colored churches on the second Sunday in November. Each church is asked to render all possible assistance.

On the evening of the 25th of last month 150 of Philadelphia's business men met in a banquet in honor of the officers of The American Protective Tariff League. "The feast was an American one, no foreign food or language, no 'menu,' but 'a bill of fare'."

We presume the men were in a nude state and ate with their fingers off of American tin plates and drank out of American cups.

President Roosevelt has been generously complimented by the British for his message to Congress on the meat question, and at the same time the newspapers sounding a warning to the British consumers to let the American meat alone. How inconsistent.

The Chinese government has appropriated funds for transporting all the Chinese in San Francisco who desire to return to China.

A bill has passed the House which creates a United States Court for China which will try Americans charged with crime in China.

One should not be led to think that because the meat packers use round cans for packing purposes that they cannot appreciate a "Square Deal."

Rev. Dr. Conrady, a Catholic priest, is here asking aid for the erection of a place of worship for the lepers of China.

With the June issue, "Our Dumb Animals" presents No. 1, vol. 39. Much good is being done by and through "Our Dumb Animals."

Dr. J. N. E. Bowen delivered an address last Thursday in San Antonio and his subject was "Three Feet Make a Yard."

To-morrow will be observed in many of the Methodist Churches as Children's Day. Some of the churches held celebrations last Sunday.

The citizens who have the oversight of the Colored Social Settlement, 116-118 M street, S. W., gave a free excursion to the children, their mothers and the sick of the Settlement. Mr. Lewis Jefferson tendered the use of the steamer Jane Mosley and the Columbia Phonograph Company gave the use of graphophones.

Notwithstanding Senator Gorman had been sick and confined to his home since the 16th of last January, his death last Monday morning was a surprise to all and a shock to those near and dear to him.

The annual convention of the Ex-Slave Mutual Bounty and Pension Association convened last Monday at Miles Memorial Church. Rev. L. E. B. Rosser, pastor of the church, delivered the address of welcome, Monday morning.

By the breaking of a scaffold surrounding a large gas tank at the plant of the United Gas Improvement Company at Philadelphia last Tuesday six ment fell 10 feet.

Sammy Ransom, the Beloit College negro athlete of note, Beloit, Wis., who was elected from a Chicago hotel a year ago on account of his color, was unanimously elected captain of the college baseball team.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Barrow-in-Furness, England, voted $50,00 to relieve necessities resulting from the recent earthquake, of the order's members in the California district, at its annual conference.

Dr. Frank A. Brown, one of the wealthiest planters in Ouachita Parish, Tallulah, La., was indicted by a special grand jury last Tuesday on a charge of murdering Robt. T. Rogers, who was lynched last week.

MISS GIBBS RETIRES.

It is with sincere regret that the many friends of Miss Harriet A. Gibbs learn of her retirement as Musical Director of the colored public schools. Perhaps few persons occupying similar positions have had so rare a combination of abilities, and high talents as a musician added to remarkable business capacity. As a tribute to these well-known qualities Oberlin College will confer an honorary degree upon her in music at the commencement this month. Under her direction the music of the schools has attained a high degree of efficiency. Her friends are pleased to know that she will remain in the city as President of the Washington Conservatory.

A IAR PEOPFE.

"Peculiar People" is a new book for the millions. By Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase.

NEW SUBJECTS.

Every division, which are twelve (12) is discussed in a new way. The book will tell who the peculiar people are:

1. THEIR ORIGIN.
2. HE BECOMES A PECULIAR.
3. A MISAPPLICATION.
4. USELESS LEGISLATION.
5. NO LONGER BEGGARS.
6. HIS ABODE.
7. BUSINESS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.
8. IMITATIVENESS AND RESULTS.
9. THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.
10. GOOD CITIZENSHIP.
11. UNWHOLESOME PRACTICES.
12. EXCERPTS AND COMMENTS.

SUMMARY.

MRS. ARABELLA V. CHASE

KNOW YOURSELF.

To know yourself you will have to read this book,
library of every citizen.

It is a book that should be in the
paid, sent to any part of the world. Send money order or registered letter.

Address:

Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase, 1212 Florida avenue northwest, or THE WASHINGTON BEE, 1109 Eye street northwest, Washington, D. C.

LONDON "FERRIS" WHEEL.

Doom of an Attraction Similar to the One of Chicago World's Fair Fame.

London.—At the end of the summer one of London's most famous landmarks will disappear. This is the big wheel at Earl's court, which, after an eleven-year existence, is to be pulled down, and the work of destruction is expected to cost more than $50,000.

In 1893 a company was formed and erected the gigantic wheel, 300 feet in diameter, at a cost of $300,000. The wheel was constructed on the same plan as the Ferris wheel, built at the world's fair in Chicago. The latter was transported to St. Louis and was destroyed there by dynamite a few weeks ago.

The idea of seeing London in this way soon "caught on," and 2,500 people have made the leisurely journey. As the charge is one shilling they have paid over $100,000 for the privilege of doing so.

The year after it was opened the wheel received its biggest advertisement. At 8:15 one night it suddenly stopped, and all efforts to restart it were unsuccessful.

Sixty passengers were in the cars, and, as the time went by, messages on paper came fluttering down to the attendants. One appeal read:

"No. 8 car from bottom on N. E. side. Get a rocket sent up with a string attached, so that we can get some food up. We shall eat one another soon. Be quick."

After a long time some sailors were found who climbed up the supports with food and drink. With this the 60 passengers had to be content until seven o'clock the following morning when, amid great cheering from the passengers and hundreds of relatives and friends who had assembled, the great wheel once more revolved.

The company presented each passenger with $25, and next day the wheel was packed from morning till night with passengers, who hoped that something would again go wrong with the machinery.

PARASITES ARE WELCOMED

Foes of Brown Tailed-Moth Being Brought to the United States.

New York.—Prof. Trouvelot, scientist, brought certain brown-tailed moths to this country years ago for experimental purposes. A vagrant breeze wafted a nest of the caterpillars afar. They multiplied so fast that today the pest is almost national.

Congress appropriated $100,000 to find a remedy for the evil, and the agricultural department sent a man abroad to look for it. This expert has invested in 5,000,000 parasites guaranteed to eat up the brown-tailed moth to the last hair.

The immigrants are on their way to America. A laboratory has been fitted up at Saugus, Mass., to receive them. Five million parasites have never been so warmly welcomed to these shores before.

Beard at Auction.

A man's beard 14 feet long is to be sold in a few days at Stevens' auction-rooms in Covent Garden. It is the longest beard in the world, and was the personal property of the late Amos Broadhurst, who was, because of it, one of the freaks exhibited by Barnum & Bailey.

Not! The Trust

PURITY ICE CO.

L St. near K St. Market N.W.

ICE made from PURE SPRING water. Delivered at your door by our wagons. Sells largest 5 cent piece of ice of any firm in the city. Also WOOD and Coal.

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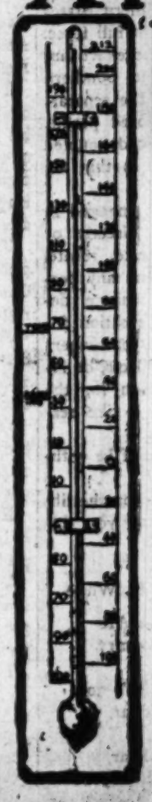
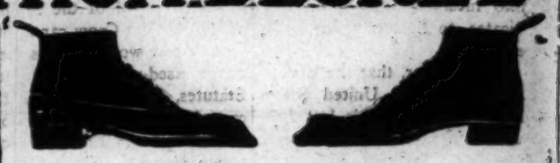
A HIGH DEGREE





of satisfaction is a rare thing in most $2.50 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both.
The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our

Signet

because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price.
A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers.
Looks first rate and wears that way every time.
It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy
Always welcome.

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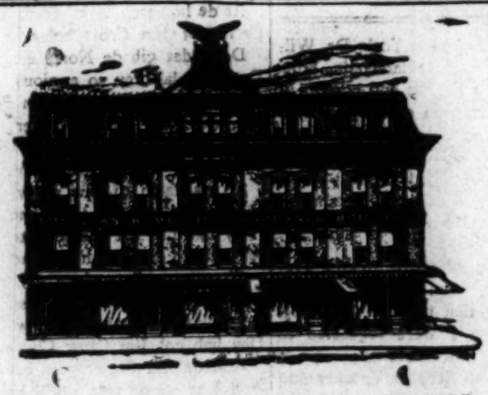
Wm. Moreland,

491 Penna Ave

HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO $25.00 PER WEEK
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS
PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.
AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
FIFTH and G Streets N. W. Washington, D. C.

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Among friends and acquaintances the question is often asked, "Who made your suit?" that is, of course, when the suit is meritorious enough to call for comment.

One of the best advertisements we have is when our patrons answer the question and tell the cost of the suit.

Men's Top Coats, $12 to $35.
Men's Spring Suits, $12 to $30.
Youths' Clothing, $10 to $25.
Boys' Cloth Suits, $3.95 to $10.
Boys' Wash Suits, $1.50 to $6.
(The Better Kind of Clothing.)

Parker, Bridget & Co.

AND PENNTYLVANIA AVENUE, NORTHWEST.
HEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS.

Go to

HOLME'S Hotel

333 V2 Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

--European And American--

Bar stocked with fine Wines, Imported Brand and pure old Rye Whiskey

Best Line Cigars 5 & 10c — Good Room and Lodging 50. 75 & $1.00 Comfortably heated by steam.

Give us a Call—
JAMES OTTOWAY HOLMES Prop
Washington, D; C

Louis J. Kessel,

Importer of and Wholesale Dealer in

WINES AND whiskies

Sole Owner of the..... Following Brands:
Private Stock,
Old Reserve,
Hermit
Oxford,
Tremont

925 TENTH SREET, N. W.
Telephone—Main—160.

FRATERNAL.

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. I. N. I C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street, east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shephard, worthy president. T. P Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew, W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

STREET KITCHENS

INGENIOUS OUTDOOR COOKING ARRANGEMENTS IN 'FRISCO.

People of the Ruined City Take Readily to Open Air Style of Living Under Sore Affliction.

San Francisco Chronicle.—Mother Necessity was never busier than now. Inventions were never so numerous; ingenuity was never so profitably exercised. The people have settled down to street living as a matter of course and the pater sits calmly on a soap box against the curb, beside a pot of stew, holding a wooden poker in one hand, a newspaper in the other and a pipe in his mouth, with as little concern as he formerly planted his heels under the dining room table and read the headlines to the family. The mater comes to the door twice every five minutes to ask if the coffee's boiling—what she really wants is a line on dad's capability as a teakettle fireman—and the kids, meanwhile, are either out hustling wood or just hangin' on, wondering if there will be enough to go 'round, and there always is.

Under present conditions it is natural that some families should be more comfortable than others in their arrangements, for curbstone housekeeping; but this time the poorer classes win. The laboring man has 100 practical ideas stored in his brain, where the man who hasn't seen a kitchen since he was a boy is absolutely helpless. Thus it is that the street kitchens range from two piles of bricks, open at both ends and uncovered, with a five-gallon oil can shoved in between, to a modern summer kitchen, containing a mortared brick furnace, with a long stovepipe to carry off the smoke and soot; its walls lined with cooking utensils and dishes, and just to show the nature of the inhabitants, its roof surmounted by a flagpole flaunting Old Glory.

When the order first went forth prohibiting indoor fires, many had it figured that the inconvenience would last for a couple of days only, and made no special efforts to cook outside, a loaf of bread and a pot of coffee being considered a sufficient menu for the restricted season. But the wise ones got busy with fallen chimneys and built miniature furnaces, sometimes three or four feet in height. Over these they spread their oven grates, which served equally well for boiling coffee, steeping tea, frying eggs and meat or cooking stews. Then came the stiff winds, which blew ashes and cinders into the open utensils. The spirit of the wise man rebelled against the grimy invasion. Wind breaks were required. The nearest and easiest way to obtain them was from the bill boards which enclosed practically every vacant lot in the city.

Only an example was required. The attack upon the inanimate exploiters of public amusements became general. By the time the neighbors had dulled their axes there was nothing left of the bill boards but an offer of $50 reward for the arrest of any person caught mutilating them.

The result was that when day dawned on the Saturday following the disaster a majority of the street kitchens were well sheltered from the wind and rain, and many were completely boarded, curtains, canvas, tar paper and other adequate material being used to cover the wooden frames.

SIMPLE LIFE IN PARLIAMENT

British Lawmakers Eating Shilling Dinners with Water on the Side.

London.—Some of the labor members of the house of commons are beginning to tell tales out of school. One of them recently informed an audience that not all the 200 members of the house who are supposed to be teetotallers deserve the name, for he had seen some of them taking wine with their dinner. He declines to name them, and rejoices that temperance is making great strides in the west.

There were only 40 teetotallers in the last parliament, while there are perhaps 120 now. A tale is told of how the other evening a member of the kitchen committee of the house gazed heartbrokenly into the dining rooms, where over 100 dinners were being eaten. Not ten members were drinking wine. He declared that the members were eating the kitchen committee into the bankruptcy court.

The new shilling dinner is becoming increasingly popular. Unfortunately, it does not yield as much profit, while the accompanying glass of water yields less. The menu of yesterday's shilling dinner was roast loin of veal, braised ham, spinach, roast saddle of mutton, potatoes boiled, mashed, baked and fried, cabbage, custard pudding, apple tart, Cheddar and Cheshire cheese, and bread and butter.

Preacher Has Big Parish.

Having his parishioners scattered over an area of 100 miles long by 70 wide, and traveling by team 600 to 800 miles each month, is the experience of O. E. Tell, Sunday-school missionary for Stanley county, South Dakota, the only preacher and organizer in that immense circuit. In his present field he preaches at ten different points, and has four fully organized Sunday schools. Six horses are required to stand his driving. Other preachers of different denominations there are as homesteaders, but Mr. Tell, being on a salary, alone can claim the immense circuit, which now is without church buildings.

FATE OF "GOLGOTHA"

WORLD'S BIGGEST PAINTING MAY BE CUT UP.

Canvas Upon Which Artist Labored for Thirty-Two Years Has an Unfortunate Career.

Chicago.—The biggest painting in the world, "Golgotha," is threatened with an unheroic end. After being sold by the United States custom house in Chicago for $650, it is in danger of being cut up into theater curtains.

For 32 years the artist, Jan Styka, labored upon the canvas, and during the last five years he was assisted by his son. When completed the picture is said to have sold for $118,000, the purchaser being a European syndicate. For several years the painting was exhibited in Paris. Later it was taken to various European cities, and ultimately brought to America.

A year or more ago "Golgotha" was placed on exhibition in Chicago. An old church at No. 1421 Michigan avenue was prepared for it, and the public was invited to view the painting, which is a graphic representation of the crucifixion of Christ.

When the painting was brought to this country it was placed in bond. The duty on it was $2,000, but as it was expected to take the picture back to Europe this tax was held in abeyance. Finally, when it became apparent that the painting was likely to remain in Chicago, the collector of customs the duty. In doing so the picture has been sold three times, the first two sales not having been confirmed by the federal court.

The first successful bidder for the painting was Thomas S. Keese, who bought it for $1,200. The court considered this sum too small, and the painting was put up at auction again. D. W. Boone bought it for $450. Again the court refused to let it go, and it was resold to Solomon L. Lowenthal, a lawyer, and I. N. Weingarten, manager of the Trocadero theater.

During the final sale there were several bidders, among them being two Christian ministers and a number of Jews. This fact was commented on as a singular incident in the history of the great canvas. The preachers wanted the picture for church institutions.

Mr. Lowenthal and Mr. Weingarten have no definite purpose in view. The latter believes the painting could be divided into four theater curtains, while the figure of Christ could be made a picture by itself and sold to a church.

The painting was to have been exhibited at the St. Louis world's fair, but owing to complications that arose it did not reach America in time. In Chicago it has been viewed by many people, but the expenses exceeded the income, and the venture proved a failure. It is said that about $30,000 of the original purchase price remains unpaid.

MOTOR BOAT AND DEER.

Exciting Race Ends in Escape of Frightened Animal After Long Chase.

Middletown, Conn.—F. S. Peck of this city and E. N. Peck of East Haddam had an exciting race one day recently with a doe in the river opposite the Champion House at East Haddam.

The Pecks were running up the river in their fast motor boat when they saw a doe swimming out of the mouth of the Salmon river and headed across the Connecticut toward the west shore. The river is very wide at this point and the occupants of the boat decided to catch the deer before she reached the Tylerville shore. The deer saw their intention and swam with great speed, but the boat finally drew alongside so that the occupants could touch the animal's head. As soon as the doe touched bottom near the Tylerville shore she gave a tremendous jump, then leaped a fence and sped up across the railroad and disappeared in the woods.

Last summer some people who were cruising near Essex saw a buck swimming the river, and on drawing alongside one of the occupants tried to grasp the animal's horns. Thereupon the deer lifted a front hoof from the water and gave the boatman a lunge in the chest which nearly shoved him into the water.

Able Colored Man.

Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Liberia in France, is one of the ablest living colored men. He has rendered distinguished services to his race, both in Liberia and in the British West African colonies. The special object of his mission in France is connected with the delimitation of the frontiers between Liberia and French territory. French territory touches Liberia on two sides, and with British nearly surrounds the republic.

Perfume to Follow Motors.

M. Deletrain, a young Genevan, claims to have made a discovery for motorists which would be a boon for the public. It consists of a small solid cone, which the inventor has named the motor cone. When it is dissolved in petrol or benzine the cone destroys the odor of burnt gases and leaves an agreeable perfume behind. Motor cones will be sold in small boxes containing six cones at about 25 cents a box, and one cone is said to be sufficient to perfume 60 miles of road.

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COLUMBUS, *5.00 p. m.
WHEELING *10.05 a.m. *5 30 p.m.
WINCHESTER, †8 35am †4.05 †5.00 p.m
ANNAPOLIS, week days 7 20, a. m., 12.05 noon, 4 45, 6.00p.m.,
Sundays 8.30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m
GRAY and ELKTON *40 5 m Th ghparlor car.
FREDERICK, †8.35, §9.15, §10.05, †11.00 a. m. §3.15 *4.05 †5.35 p.m.
HAGER TOWN, †10.05 a. m and *5.0 n
BOYD and way points, †8.35, §9.15 a m. §3.15 †5.00, †5.35, §10.1 , †11.30, p. m.
GAITHERSBURG and way points †8.3 §9.15 a. m., †12.50, §3.15, †3.30, *8.35, *6.50, §7.35 §10.15, †11.30 p. m.
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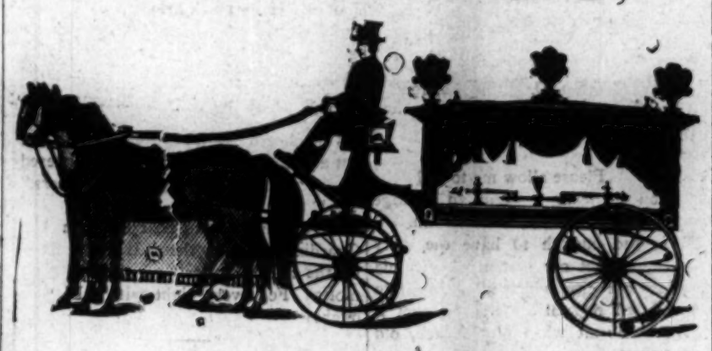

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QUEER CHECK TO PNEUMONIA

Patient's Condition Bettered by Leap from Hospital Window to Portico in Pyjamas.

New York.—Theron Brown is better now. He was suffering from pneumonia in the city hospital at Newark and was delirious when the nurse left him for a moment to fill an ice bag. Brown is a negro, 23 years old. He was apparently in a bad way and urgent care was necessary in his case, but when the nurse's back was turned he dived through a third-story window and landed on his head on the roof of a portico.

He was momentarily stunned, but revived and jumped 15 feet to the court, landing on the concrete pavement. Then he ran through Fairmount street to Cabinet street, where he was overtaken by Night Watchman Peter Clark, who led him back to the hospital. Brown was clad only in hospital pyjamas and his feet were bare. The temperature outdoors was 15 degrees above zero. His temperature a few minutes before the plunge was 104 and when he was returned to bed it was 105.

FEARED TO TELL INCIDENT.

Robbed, Lew Wallace's Aged Cousin Walked One Hundred and Thirty Miles.

Iowa City, Ia.—Footsore and penniless, William Morles, of Bloomington, Ill., 95 years old and a first cousin of Gen. Lew Wallace, arrived here after walking the greater part of the 130 miles between Des Moines and Iowa City. Despite the fact that he owns nearly 240,000 acres of land in Texas and a fine residence in Bloomington, the old hero of the Mexican war, who had been robbed of his traveling funds and watch in Des Moines, chose to make his way to friends near Kaloma, Ia., and seek aid from them to take him home rather than call upon his wife and daughter there for assistance and let it be known that he had been robbed.

Morles was an intimate friend of nearly every president of the United States since the Mexican war, was one of the three delegates to the world's congress of religions at the Columbian exposition, and held the same position at the congress at St. Louis

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"FIDDLER BOB" FOR SENATE

Famous Ex-Governor of Tennessee Will Succeed Carmack in Upper House of Congress.

Nashville, Tenn.—Robert L. Taylor, known throughout the United States as "Fiddler Bob," has realized his life's ambition through his selection in the Democratic primaries to succeed Edward W. Carmack in the United States senate, for the legislature is sure to elect him in January. Thrice governor of Tennessee, he won his sobriquet when first he entered politics in 1879 and defeated A. H. Pettibone for congress by campaigning among the mountaineers with his fiddle. Again his fiddle was brought into

ROBERT L. TAYLOR.
(Ex-Governor of Tennessee Who Has Won a Senatorship.)

use when in 1886, in the "War of the Roses," he defeated his brother Alfred A. Taylor, and became governor of Tennessee. That campaign made him a national figure. He has cherished an ambition to become United States senator since first he entered public life, and in 1881 thought that he had achieved it. The vote in the legislature showed one majority for him, but scarcely had he read the telegram announcing it when another was handed to him explaining that one of his supporters has changed his vote, giving a majority of one to his opponent. He was born in Happy Valley, Carter county, Tennessee, in July, 1850, was graduated from Pennington college, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar. He was an elector at large on the Cleveland ticket in 1884 and again in 1892.

MAKES HOME IN LOG CABIN

Huge Sequoia Tree, Hollowed Out by Fire, Is Comfortable Dwelling for a Californian.

New York.—The term, "log cabin," usually conveys to the average person the idea of some building akin to the huts inhabited by platelayers when, during foggy weather, they are engaged in placing fog signals on the rails. The technical definition of a log cabin is "a habitation built of logs which have not been squared, but are in their natural state, with the bark on."

The log cabin in question is really a cabin in a log—the "log" being the trunk of a huge sequoia tree. The public has been made familiar with these trees through the medium of advertisements for Californian wines. When a naturalist named Mr. John Muir was traveling in the basin of the Kaweah river, in South America, he came across a certain Ralph Hopping. This individual was not engaged in saltatory exercises, as one would suppose, but was herding horses.

A REAL LOG CABIN.

Being asked by Mr. Muir for the loan of some flour, Ralph Hopping directed him to his log dwelling, and told him to make himself at home there. The naturalist did so, and subsequently described Mr. Hopping's abode as "A spacious log house of one log, carbon lined, centuries old, yet sweet and weather-proof, likely to outlast the most durable stone castle."

The log had been hollowed out by fire and thus merited the description 'carbon-lined." It formed a most convenient and comfortable ready-made home.

To Bar Undersized Boys.

The requirements of height at West Point for new cadets will be changed so as to keep out of the military service boys who are undersized. The minimum height is slightly increased so that a candidate for a cadetship must be less than five feet four inches at 16 years of age and not less than five feet five inches at the age of 18 and upward. Of course, the usual restrictions against deformities and infirmities continue to prevail. The medical board for the examination of candidates will be composed of three army surgeons, one of whom will be the senior medical officer on duty at the military academy. The new minimum standard of height for candidates which has been prescribed will not go into effect until after the admission of the incoming class.

To Honor Cuban Patriot.

The people of Matanzas, Cuba, will honor the memory of Jose Marti, the Cuban patriot, by the erection of a monument in that city.

DUKE STAGE MANAGER

GERMAN RULER HAS DEVOTED MANY YEARS TO THEATERS.

Entire Dramatic World of Kaiser's Country Will Celebrate Eightieth Birthday of George II., of Saxe-Meiningen.

Berlin.—German dramatists, actors, opera singers, impresarios and theatrical folk of all kinds will join in the approaching celebration of the eightieth birthday of George II, reigning duke of Saxe-Menneingen, the venerable patron of the German stage and reformer of modern German dramatic methods. While his fellow sovereigns on the other 20 odd thrones of the Teuton empire have been applying themselves to purely affairs of state, Duke George has devoted practically the whole of his reign to the theater, with the result that the "profession" in Germany reveres him as its own particular distinguished head.

Unlike other crowned heads who have devoted time to the patronage of dramatic art, Duke George has brought to his hobby talent and capacity of a really brilliant order and ranks by general consent as one of the greatest stage managers and "producers" in Germany. The court theater at Meiningen, in consequence, is in a class by itself and once to have been a member of the Menningen ensemble is a hall mark of talent coveted by every actor and actress in the Fatherland.

The duke was born in 1826. Since his succession to the Saxe-Meiningen throne in 1866, following the abdication of his father, he has devoted himself restlessly to the cultivation of the fine arts and his little court has been the center of the highest cultured life of the country. Musicians, authors and actors have found there the same congenial surroundings that attracted Goethe and Schiller to the capital of the neighboring grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar in the reign of Grand Duke Frederick August in the early days of the last century. Duke George has not

DUKE GEORGE II.
(Ruler of Saxe-Meiningen Regarded as One of Germany's Greatest Producers.)

only been an ardent devotee of the works of the great dramatists—Goethe, Schiller, Kleist, Lessing, Shakespeare—and been responsible for their production in magnificent style, but he has been personally painstaking in "mounting" them and in seeing that every detail was worthy of the whole. Many are the anecdotes related by veteran actors of the care he has bestowed on the thousand and one little things that go to make up a complete and flawless production. He is noted as a particularly critical observer of rehearsals and is fond of drilling and redrilling stage mobs and crowds who have to act in unison like the numerous ensembles in Shakespeare tragedies. He has designed personally hundreds of costumes and stage settings and has rehearsed syllable by syllable every line in all the great standard dramas, both English and German. Such a record, it is claimed by his friends, is perhaps without equal in the stage history of any country.

The old duke is venerated, apart from his devotion to the stage, for his bravery and brilliancy as a soldier. He is celebrated, too, as a thorough German patriot, for he broke with his father, the reigning grand duke in 1866, when Prussia went to war with Austria, his father abdicating the Saxe-Meiningen throne in order to side with Austria. George II then became reigning duke and was made a lieutenant general in the German army. In the war with France four years later he served with conspicuous gallantry, and, at the head of his two regiments of Meiningen troops, captured the first flags taken from the French in that terrible campaign in a battle fought at Froeschweiller. At Sedan and Chateaudun, Duke George again distinguished himself. Owing to his importunity to be allowed to do something for the new born Germany the duke was permitted to participate in practically every great battle of the war and was among the victorious staff of the old kaiser and Bismarck when the triumphant Germans marched into Paris and ended the struggle.

Duke George has been married three times, first to Princess Charlotte of Prussia; secondly to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and thirdly to the actress Helene Lange, who after her morganatic marriage to his royal highness, received the title of Baroness Heldburg. His son by his first marriage, the hereditary Prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen, is married to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, a sister of the German kaiser.

Aliens in Great Britain.

Only 634 aliens were naturalized in Great Britain last year.

THE BEE

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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MR. GEO. H. WHITE.

The Bee has received from Mr. Geo. H. White, ex-member of Congress from North Carolina, a communication which we publish in full. If we did not do so he would at once conclude that The Bee was opposed to him on account of his color or that it wanted to treat him unjustly. It is not so. The Bee never looks at a man's color nor his station in life. The Bee admires a man and not an apologist. Mr. White says that he is not a member of the Civic League. This is one good act to his credit. We believe he is the Attorney General of the Supreme Royal Council of the United States of America. The Bee regrets that its editorial contained so many errors, but just how our distinguished representative managed to discover so many yet only pointed out one, we are at a loss to know. We will spare the delicate nature of Mr. White and decline to refer to errors. Now, we do not believe that the gentleman was slurred at all in that editorial, and if he was criticised he ought to be man enough to hold his temper.

Mr. White says that he is neither office holder nor office seeker. Will he say that he never has been an office seeker, under the former as well as this administration? Did he not file his application for a job with Mr. Roosevelt? And did not Mr. Roosevelt say that he would not appoint him. It is useless to become a candidate for office after we have been told that you can't get one. Now, if our touchy friend would brace up a little and strengthen his nerves he would enjoy life better. The Bee has the most tender feelings for the honorable gentleman from North Carolina, who finds the atmosphere of the city of Washington more congenial than the place of his birth. The editor of The Bee has never found a place better than "sweet home."

NEGRO LEADERSHIP.

The present negro leadership or that leadership that has developed since Mr. Roosevelt has been president, with but a few exceptions is mean and contemptible. What the negro wants to-day is a leadership on the order of Pinchback, Raney, Eliot and that school of politicians. This new school of politicians are tainted with the cowardice of their former masters, thus making them the pupils of the slave school of humiliation. Take the leadership under this administration and dissect it. What is it? It is cowardly and the present administration knows it. It must recognize one leadership or other. The Jews have organized for protection. Every nationality is a factor but one exception. The colored man is a nonentity, and why? He lacks manhood. He sits and permits his every right to be taken from him without a protest. If he organizes he fails to direct for any good. The doctrine of State rights is still prevalent and the colored man must submit or be lynched. What is the colored man's hope under this present leadership? It is a gigantic failure, full of deception, cowardice and false ambition. There is a strong inclination on the part of our so-called leaders to impress upon Congress false theories and measures. The recent railroad rate amendment was suggested to Senator Foraker by men who ought to have known better. If many of these men would attend to business of which they are familiar, the race then would be benefited. This leadership is always suggesting something and doing nothing.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S GREAT EFFORT.

The greatest effort President Roosevelt made was on the evening of May 31 last before the graduates of Howard University at the First Congregational Church. If there ever was an effort to keep from saying anything that evening, President Roosevelt was most succesful. If one has ever seen a horse walk on ice coming down an inclined street, a most remarkable and similar spectacle was displayed by President Roosevelt. The people were disappointed, and as evidences of their disappointment they looked each other in the face. Little did the President think of his door of hope in his effort May 31 to say to the coming colored man, "Yes, the door of hope is open to him." He thought of his last Southern trip. He was reminded of his pledge to the South, to close the door of hope to his faithful black allies. He said nothing for the colored student to hope for and neither did he say anything to which the South could take offense. His address to the graduates was anything but encouragement to him. The day will come, Mr. President, when you will need the colored man.

THE NATIONAL AMUSEMENT CO.

The National Amusement Co., presented to the people of this city at the Academy of Music Mr. Ernest Hogan in a play written especially for him, entitled "Rufus Rastus." The company went to a great expense to have Mr. Hogan to come to this city. This company, through Mr. John W. Patterson, is endeavoring to build a theater in this city, and his first move toward this direction was the introduction of Mr. Hogan at the Academy. The Academy is one of the best playhouses in this city and while the surroundings may not be agreeable to the colored people, Mr. Patterson for once opened the way to have them to enter and feel for once that the days before the war had passed by, for a week at least. The daily press comments on Mr. Hogan and his show were the best that have ever been given any comedian white or black.

ARTHUR PUE GORMAN.

The death of Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland takes from the Democratic party its most fearless leader. Mr. Gorman deserves credit for his rise in life. What he accomplished was by his own and individual efforts. He is dead but he never realized the fondest dream of his undaunted ambition—negro disfranchisement. He declared that he could die happy if he could only realize that hope. Senator Gorman has gone to a place where there are no disfranchise acts introduced. He has gone to that place where equality of souls exists and where the rich and the poor fare alike. He will preach no more negro domination and neither will he drink from a different fountain other than that prepared for all sinners. He will be missed by Tillman, Williams and Vardaman. Let him rest in peace.

POLICE COURT APPOINTMENTS.

Under the new District appropriation bill there will be several bailiffs appointed. Not since the appointment of Republican judges at that court has there been one colored bailiff appointed. It seems to us that at least two of the six bailiffs should be colored. Whether the judges will take into consideration the fact that the largest portion of the criminal clases are colored and appoint two colored, remains to be seen. There was at one time a colored bailiff in that Court but that was in the time of Judges Snell and Miller. The former was a Republican and the latter a Democrat. It is not a question of politics now. The man that can bring the greatest influence to bear is the one that will win.

WILL ASK AID.

The Young People's Congress will meet in this city from July 30 to August 5. There will be people from every state in the Union in attendance. It is the first time in the history of this city that such a large number of people ever assembled. The local ministry must entertain the visitors and to do this aid must be forthwith coming.

THE BE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

If a man is a gentleman, does it make any difference as to his occupation?

The difference between a man who has a sheep's skin and the one that graduates?

Has any man a mortgage on an office under this administration?

Why is Congressman Pearre opposed by Republicans?

When Jim Crow restrictions are removed why don't colored people take advantage of them?

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

Good men appointed on the new board of education.

The day when colored men will not Jim Crow themselves.

REV. WISEMAN INDIGNANT.

Washington, D. C., June 2, 1906.

To the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.—5 P. M.

Gentlemen:

Please allow me to call your attention to what I deem an outrage upon society, especially our women.

It is bad enough to have the dirty close apartment car system of Virginia run into our city, which is an insult to the colored population, and I deem it a greater insult when our women, old and young, have to go to these cars, standing outside the depot (4 P. M. Mannassas) on the 6th street side, where they are pointed to what is known as the "Jim Crow" end, with neither steps or man to help them, but must get aboard as best they can. If this can be construed a municipal matter, I hope you gentlemen will do what you can to apply the remedy.

Respectfully,
J. E. Wiseman,
Pastor Church of Our Redeemer, Lutheran.
Residence 330 W street, N. W.

FORAKER IS A MAN.

From the Atlanta Independent.

It looks like Editor Chase of The Bee will tie his fortunes to the coat tail of Senator Foraker in the next presidential campaign. If Editor Chase is anything he is for that white man that gives his race the most helpful consideration. Editor Chase may have his faults but it cannot be successfully contradicted that he is an intense race man.

THE BEE VS. THE HORNET.

From the Forum.

The Frederick, Maryland, Hornet attacks the Washington, D. C., Bee for being too vituperative to the negro race. And in reply The Bee voices our sentiments in saying that a "spade should be called a spade," etc., yet we are opposed to filling the space with the sins of the race. The sinner or wrong doer should be admonished, told of the disease of which he is afflicted and prescribe the probable cure. The Bee is correct, too, when it avers that negro pimps and rounders, gamblers and cut-throats desire to and do take prostitute women to our swell entertainments and ignore the ladies and respectable people. The Bee also spoke a pertinent truth when it said the negro does not like to discriminate in society, church, etc. We hope this will be a warning.

Every negro thug aims to bob up at the very finest negro social or church gathering, and we must admit right here, though, that the better class of negroes are to be blamed for allowing them to. Negroes are too afraid of hurting feelings. Our constant cry to our people for several decades yet is, Learn manners, common sense and be decent.

THE CREED OF THE TALISMAN.

From the Marwell's Talisman.

We believe that every citizen of this country has an inherent and fundamental right to an education which will train him to earn a living, and, if need be, to get his living straight from Mother Earth; and that he has the same right to the opportunity to have the work to do which will afford him that living, and to earn not only a comfortable livelihood, but enough more to enable him to be a homecrofter and have a home of his own, with ground around it sufficient to yield him and his family a living from the land as the reward for his own labor.

We believe that the public domain is the most precious heritage of the people, and the surest safeguard the nation has against social unrest, disturbance or upheaval, and that the cause of humanity and the preservation of social stability and of our free institutions demand that absorption of the public lands into speculative private ownership, without settlement, be forthwith stopped; and that the nation should create opportunities for homecrofters by building irrigation and drainage works to reclaim land as fast as it is needed to give every man who wants a home on the land a chance to get it.

We believe that as a nation we should be less absorbed with making money, and should pay more heed to raising up and training men who will be law-abiding citizens; that the welfare of our workers is of more consequence than the mere accumulation of wealth, and that stability of national character and of social and business conditions is of greater importance to the people of this country as a whole than any other one question that is now before them; and we believe that the only way to preserve such stability and to permanently maintain our national prosperity is to carry into immediate effect and operation the platform of the Talisman.

MR. TROTTER.

From the Advocate.

Monroe Trotter's gallant fight in Massachusetts against the Jamestown Exposition graft has been in vain, unless it afforded an opportunity to find out who were men and who were our enemies. Curtis Guild, Jr., who, we had been led to believe, was a friend of the race and a man above all, bowed to the new federal god—Southern national prejudice—and declared that the colored man's integrity was greatly offset by "cracker" trade, and Massachusetts needed the money. If we recall aright Guild's predecessor, Murray Crane, had confidence enough in one of the Carolina's justice as to honor papers to remove a colored man to "God's country" for trial. The black man had done nothing but assert his manhood. Guild has fallen into the rut and can also see justice administered to the man of color by the "crackers." Yes!

Whenever we read an opinion in The Guardian, we know that it is right! Keep up the fight, Trotter, and stick to your motto: For every right with ALL thy might!

THE EARTHQUAKE WIPED OUT THE COLOR LINE.

From the Liberator.

For the time being the Afro-Americans in San Francisco are not hindered by the hell-born color line, the earthquake having destroyed it. The loss of life among them was practically nothing owing to the fact that color discriminations had driven them out of the danger zone. The awfulness of the calamity reduced all to a common level. Labor unions that had almost crushed out the Afro-American's manhood, immediately announced that no discrimination would be practiced while rebuilding the city.

If earthquake will shake down color prejudice, there ought to be real heavy ones all over this sin-cursed country. In the name of God give us anything that will blot out, even for a while, color prejudice, race hate and race discriminations and give the religion of Jesus Christ a chance to get a little foothold. The concentration of wealth, hypocrisy, sin and crime are about the only things that are on the increase in this Christian land. Lord, regardless of the means employed, give us a change.

WHY THIS DIFFERENCE?

From the Portland New Age.

The other day a negro was arrested for some misdemeanor in New York, and while being taken to a police station, struck the officer and ran, the officer after him. Many people were on the street, and one man drew a revolver and in spite of the officer's protests fired two shots at the escaped prisoner. Then another man though commanded by the officer not to do so, took three shots at the colored man. None of the bullets hit the mark, but the negro was soon impeded by a crowd, tripped and thrown, and then all who could get in reach began hitting and kicking him. Then the cry went up, "Lynch him," and a passing dairyman furnished a rope, and the man, beaten half to death, would probably have been lynched except that the officer drew his revolver and declared that he would shoot the first man who tried to place the rope around the negro's neck, and then he was allowed to go.

Why was this frenzied, murderous spirit displayed by ordinary passers-by on a prominent street in daylight in America's greatest city? Merely because the man was black and not white in color. These men who wanted to kill him did not know that he had committed any serious crime, as indeed it does not appear that he had. It is no very unusual thing to see a man running through the streets of a great city with an officer in pursuit. He might only have stolen an orange. If a white man had been the pursued, others might have joined in the chase or impeded his progress, but nobody would have shot at him, especially against the entreaties of the pursuing officer, much less beaten him unmercifully and desired and tried to lynch him. But all this happened to this man merely on account of the color of his skin.

Why is this? What sort of civilization, not to say Christianity, is it? Why hasn't a colored man who does no wrong as much right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as the white man? And why hasn't the one who commits a crime the same right and chance to fair and legal treatment. Why should the one be incontinently killed like a mad dog while no violence would be done the other?

LINCOLN'S OLD STORE WRECKED BY A STORM.

Shack Where War President Studied Law Is Demolished.

Petersburg, Ill., May 5.—The structure known as "Lincoln's Old Store," which, until a week ago, stood in the rear of the Bishop building here, has been demolished. It was first erected at New Salem, and was occupied by Lincoln as a store from 1832 until 1835. In it the future President studied law, and mastered the intricacies of mathematics without a teacher; and while he occupied it he also laid out the city of Petersburg and many nearby towns.

Robert Bishop, of this city, bought the structure in 1846 and moved it here. Lincoln himself assisted in the operation. It was used for a gunshop for some time. Subsequently, when Mr. Bishop erected his brick structure, the "Lincoln Store" was pushed to the rear. Relic hunters had carried off much of the old building, and a storm wrecked the roof, so that its demolition became necessary.

SAYS DRINKING BY WOMEN IS RUINING RACE.

Journal, 1906.

"When France preaches morality to America it is time for America to take notice," declared Dr. Madison C. Peters in his sermon in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany at Madison avenue and Sixty-fourth street. Then he quoted a Paris newspaper which said that "Because of the cocktail habit among American women the Americans are breeding a race of degenerates." Referring to drinking by women Dr. Peters said:

"It is a well-known fact that so common has the drinking habit become that the situation to a woman in society is constantly a source of embarrassment if she does not drink. The disastrous results of tippling among women are known well to physicians. Experience shows that while men who drink often reform, intemperate women seldom do.

"The effect of alcohol upon woman's will power and sense of moral responsibility is so well-known that it is universally conceded there is a special danger to the woman who drinks.

"Wines and liquors have their legitimate uses, and may be used beneficially, but in total abstinence lies the only ground of absolute safety, and I contend that were the higher classes of society or even our church people, both in the pulpit and the pew, to discontinue the moderate use of drink, drinking would be made unfashionable, for fashion is only another name for public sentiment.

"Women are the law-givers; men are the subjects. The moral interests of society are in the women's hands, and if they lead in the right direction the progress of the race upward is assured. Surely the fact that more than ten thousand women were arrested in New York for drunkenness last year ought to be sufficient to make the people think.

"The young womanhood of this city, driven to hideous vice because of drink, and the steady growth of the habit, surely point to a deplorable outlook for the Republic."

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

From The City Times.

Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the United States Treasury, has appointed Col. Timme to the position of auditor of the postoffice department to succeed John J. McCurdy. The election of Col. Timme by Secretary Shaw seems to give great satisfaction from the authority of the Washington Bee. The Times can say that Secretary Shaw is a man capable of giving satisfaction as well as being an able member of the cabinet of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Harry Smith, brother of the Rev. Dr. Smith, former rector of St. Monica P. E. Church, S. W., is now making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Johnson of D street, S. W., during the closing of the school term until he goes to Atlantic City.

BE MORE CHARITABLE.

From the Covington Advocate.

Veterans Favor Pensions for Ex-Slaves.

At their reunion in New Orleans during the latter part of of April, the Confederate veterans put themselves on record as favoring pensions for negro slaves "who followed their masters through the war." A pity it is that they could not have shown a breadth of soul and sufficiently large sense of justice to include all needy ex-slaves, not only those who followed their masters through the war, but—more important than they—those who are broken down from having given willingly and unrebelliously their vitalities in field and big house to build the foundations and structural work for vast numbers of southern fortunes now being enjoyed daily with no thought of the negro life blood that entered into their making. Let the poor, suffering, unloved old creatures, who are still alive, have their last few steps this side of the grave made less painful by a little pension money at regular intervals in their hands. How can their former masters and their masters' children begrudge them this? The mystery is far too deep for us.

OUR FRIEND.

From the Western Christian Advocate.

The election of Dr. Thirkield, therefore, at this time is significant. Having thrown himself unquestionably on the side of the colored man, and socially as well as otherwise having treated him as a brother, Dr. Thirkield appears to be providentially the man for this place. The institution is related to the South. Dr. Thirkield has lived in the South and spoke without fear and without mincing of terms in the defense of the race, yet at the same time he won the respect of the Southern people. When he was about to leave Atlanta a reception was tendered him by the Evangelical Alliance composed of white ministers. The reception was presided over by Governor Northern, and in many ways has the South evidenced its approval and appreciation of Dr. Thirkield.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

I. Garland Penn, of Atlanta, Ga., corresponding secretary of the Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress, announces that the second quadrennial session of the congress will be held in this city July 21 to August 5, instead of July 3 to July 8.

First Lt. U. S. Grant, third grandson of President Grant, military aid to the President, has been detailed to represent the United States at the marriage of Alphonso of Spain at Madrid, June next.

The Chinamen of the United States like the negroes are causing our white friends a lot of trouble. When we look the matter over the yellow man is doing more harm than his black brother and receiving better returns. Right here in the District of Columbia Chinamen are received and treated like humans and genteel colored people just the reverse.

Commissioner Mcfarland said that the help to the District Government. They are absolutely necessry and without them the District officials would not know the needs of the people.

From testimony so far received in the case of the Government Insane Asylum, it appears to conflict.

This May 17th the Sir Knights, K. T. under the auspices of Simons Commandery, No. 1, observed Ascension Day by attending divine services at the church 5th an Q streets, N. W. Rev. Lee, R. E. G. Commander. Sir J. H. Malvin and grand officers headed the line. The Sir Knights made a very creditable apstones in the buildings and who incident thereto, placed the timbers for the superstructure. With the principles of brotherly love, relief and truth and love of country and loyalty to constituted authority, its chief characteristic, Masonry has through centuries followed the welfare of humanity.—Synopsis of the address of Grand Master Brown last week.

The Isle of Pine is on the eve of rebellion. One of the main reasons that the Americans object is to be governed by the negro troops of Cuba.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Des Moines have begun the organization of a men's society under the name of Presbyterian Brotherhood. We wonder if the colored brother will be included.

A letter postmarked at St. Louis, addressed "Heaven," Washington, D. C., was delivered promptly to the House of Representatives. The Senate will be.

William Carleton of Winter street, Beverly, has 14 Wyandotte hens that have laid 1,304 eggs in 5 months—from December 1 to May 1.

The 8th Annual Convention of Italian Baptists convened at the Bethel, 312 Hanover street, Boston, Mass., last week. There was a large attendance.

Stokes, Jr., Assistant Rector, have come out in favor of Sunday baseball, golfing, beer gardens and "high-balls."

The lightweight championship belongs belongs to Jack O'Brien of Philadelphia, Pa.

At the recent session of Cotton Growers held here, Representative Livingston, of Georgia, in part of his address said that eduction spoilt the negro for the fields; also, that they were many of him there and perhaps in time would get all. Mr. Booker T. Washington was trying to correct this town drift of field workers but what he was doing really counted for very little with the immense area of the South.

In the near future the District of Columbia will have a District Crematorium in the grounds of the Washington Asylum Hospital.

Look out for the 17 year old locust. He is heading theis way and will strike here about the last week in May.

The medical library of the Surgeon General's office is one of the largest in the world. It contains over 400,000 books.

Cody Bryant of Atlanta, Ga., is the wealthiest colored farmer in the State. He is worth $100,000.

Dr. Murray and Dr. Harris both have fine drug stores in the Southwest, which are a credit to the race.

Read The Bee.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors.

Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

Mr. William Ferguson is in the city.

The Whist Circle was well attended last Tuesday evening.

Mrs. A. V. Chase, who has been quite ill, is able to sit up now.

Mr. James Hughes, bailiff at the Police Court, is improving.

Miss Frances West has gone on a visit to her father in Maryland.

Mrs. Isbell of 325 T street, N. W., was compelled to take to her bed again.

Mr. J. B. Tillett, of Indian Town, Va., is in Washington to spend his vacation.

Mrs. S. Charity is visiting Mrs. Core Johnson, No. 16 Brandon street, Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Bessie Williams went to Richmond, Va., to visit her cousin, Miss Sarah Ferrell.

Recorder J. C. Dancy had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Livingston College, N. C.

Mrs. Marie Bell Montgomery has visiting her her young sister, Miss Rosa Lee Bell of Charleston, S. C.

Mr. J. H. Mayor, who has been in the city has gone to join his wife in Atlanta, Ga. He expects to remain during the summer.

Mr. Alexander Penicks, who has resided here for some time, has returned to Salem, Va. His family may also return to Salem shortly.

Mr. John E. Small left the city last week for Brooklyn, N. Y., where he will spend the heated term.

Rev. and Mrs. B. T. Perkins celebrated the 25th anniversary of their marriage last Saturday night at the parsonage. He is pastor at Mount Zion M. E. Church, West Washington.

Mr. Ernest Hogan of New York was a visitor at the Bee office last Sunday afternoon. He was accompanied by Attorney J. W. Patterson.

Mr. A. J. Gary, superintendent of the Standard News Company, New York City, was in the city last week taking a recreation. Mr. Gary spent a very pleasant time.

Prof. T. L. Jones made the speech of his life last Friday at the closing exercises of the Kemp public school, Nauck, Va., of which Miss E. M. Boston is principal and Miss Holmes assistant.

Congratulations were showered on Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ford and his wife, of Savannah, Ga., over the graduation of another son, Dr. R. J. Ford, from the Medical Department of Howard University.

Register W. T. Vernon will arrive in the city next week. He will be accompanied by his wife. They will be the guests of Dr. Scott, of the Metropolitan Church until they secure a suitable house.

SOCIAL CHIT CHAT.

Mr. Alex. D. Watson, president of the Waiters and Ex-Waiters' Association, is giving justice to all, partiality to none. That's right, Alex., continue.

They say as an entertainer John R. Brown is simply immense.

What has become of L. H. Peterson? Why don't you know he is on the committee for the excursion July 6.

Dr. S. M. Pierre is sticking close to business and attending to his business.

Wouldn't it jar you to see Mr. H. W. Ball re-elected president Y. M. I. R. A.?

The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip made a good showing at the People's Congregational Church last Sunday morning. Rev. L. B. Moore, the pastor, preached an eloquent and impressive sermon to them.

They say that Mr. A. T. Lewis is the ideal president of the Crispus Attucks Association. How about it, boys? Don't all speak at once.

In some of our leading organizations, some of the so-called prominent men or officers, we are told, are always trying to present amendments, or resolutions for the express purpose of getting back at some one or for creating mischief. How long will the intelligent and Christian men endure this? What you sow you shall reap.

Mr. Arthur James, 1824 L. street, N. W., will celebrate his —— birthday next Wednesday week. All who attended the last one will certainly try to attend this one. Why? What did he have at the last one? Don't laugh.

Quite a number of relatives and friends called on Mr. and Mrs. Benj. F. Browne, 118 S street, N. W., last week to extend them glad hands on their 30th marriage anniversary. The Bee wishes them God speed and that they live to see many more.

They say the event of the season will be the Crispus Attucks Excursion July 6. Winston D. Payne, chairman, W. E. L. Sandford, vice-chairman; R. A. Hughes, secretary, and W. C. Evans, treasurer. Let's all go.

Mother—Mary, if you don't keep better hours you'll miss the excursion July 6th.

The boys looked well last Sunday with their new sailor hats and white and fancy vests (smile).

He that fights and runs away may live to fight another day. Be careful about standing, men (smile).

Boys, it's a bad thing to let her know that yon can't live without her, because if you can't live you must die. Too serious, don't laugh.

The marriage of a certain lady on T street, N. W., has been postponed. He was ready, but she wasn't. If you know who she is, keep it to yourself. Because the next time he may not be ready.

Mr. J. Arthur James will leave the city for two weeks. When? After the birthday party.

NEWS FROM THE HILL CITY.

Lynchburg, Va.

This city and vicinity is active with the hum of industry, the great tidal wave of which is sweeping all over the Old Dominion. Railroad construction is being pushed by two of the great lines that pass through the city, the Southern Railway Co. and the N. W. Both of these companies are constructing new lines around this city. As a result of this, real estate has taken a leap upwards in and around the city, and buildings are rearing up upon the hitherto vacant city and suburban lands.

The Masons of this city, consisting of three lodges, had a large supper here last week for the purpose of raising money to carpet their splendid hall they have recently built. The supper was gotten up by a committee of the wives, daughters and widows of the Masons. Quite $100 was realized.

Dr. J. W. Jackson is building a new house on 14th street not far from his residence.

Lynchburg at last has a colored drug store. There may be others to follow soon.

The Wesley Brotherhood of Jackson Street M. E. Church, of which Mr. Davis is president, will soon present a petition, endorsed by a large number of some of the most influential citizens of this city, to the city council asking that an ordinance be passed to prohibit women from frequenting barrooms. The Good Citizens' League, an organization of women, of which Mrs. L. B. Stearns is president, has expressed a purpose of doing work along the same line.

Lynchburg Correspondent.

MR. DAVIS' RECITAL.

Last Wednesday evening a large and appreciative audience witnessed the last of a series of musical recitals given by the pupils of Prof. Hilliary Taylor at the Enon Baptist Church, C street, between 6th and 7th streets, S. E. The pupils acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner, each number receiving liberal applause. They were assisted by the following well-known artists: Mrs. Mary Elzear, soprano; Miss Gussie Clark, elocutionist; Mr. Joseph Carrol, tenor, Mr. Hilliary Taylor, baritone.

The program was as follows:

Invocation—Rev. J. I. Loving.

Parade (four hands), C. Kolling—Miss Narcissa Taylor and brother.

a. Barcarolle, O. R. White; b. The Brooklet, Henry Rider—Miss Mae Clark.

Song, Calvary, P. Radney—Mrs. Mary Elzear.

Going to the Woods—Master Willard Hughes.

Sonatina, Op. 55, No. 3, Kulan; Allegro Conspirito—Master Verndon Harcombe.

Recitation, "How He Saved St. Michael"—Miss Gussie Clarke.

Sonatina, Op. 36, No. 4, M. Clementi; a. Conspirito; b. Allegro Vivace—Miss Viola Kelley.

Song, "Old Madrid"—Mr. Joseph Carroll.

a. Peace of Evening, Foerster; b. Sween Souvenir, G. D. Martin—Mrs. Helen Davis.

"Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," S. Foster—Mrs. Mary Elzear.

Sonatina, Op. 20, No. 3, Kulan—Miss Sadie Thompson.

Recitation, "Trouble in the Amen Corner," Miss Gussie Clarke.

Song, selected—Mr. Carroll.

a. Adagio, Op. 27, No. 2, Beethoven; b. Love Dreams (reverie), Brown—Mr. Thomas Taylor.

Song, "The Two Grenadiers"—Mr. Hilliary Taylor.

ERNEST HOGAN.

The greatest funmaker in America or perhaps in the world is no doubt Mr. Ernest Hogan, who was greeted at the Academy of Music on Monday by the people of this city. Mr. Hogan gave the theater goers everything from ragtime to the classics. His play is called Rufus Rastus, who is known as a reckless, good-natured fool. He starts out more errors in so short a space in many being a fool and he ends a fool after having gotten possession of fifty thousand dollars. As a comedian Mr. Hogan's equal cannot be found. The person that doesn't laugh when he sees and hears this play was born dumb. Mr. Hogan is no stranger to the Washington

MR. ERNEST HOGAN.

people. He is always welcomed here and those who failed to see and hear him missed a treat. The scenery and costumes are most beautiful. The most striking scenery is the ball room at Madison Square Garden. In this the participants are seen and heard to an advantage. This when the singers reach a classic pitch. The sextet vocal rendition in this scene is most remarkable. The contralto voice heard in this rendition electrifies the audience. The dancing is refined and the singing shows that the voices have been well trained.

Miss Mamie Emerson is a favorite in Washington. She is a sweet singer. Miss Sarah Green sang very sweetly "Old Kentucky Home." Muriel Ringold as Snowflake, and Harry Friddler, the porter, are good character impersonators. Others who deserve special mention are Carita Day, Seliana Gildedge, prima donna of Coontown 400; Lazarus Tuttle, who sang Consolation, was called to the front several times. The ballet dancers were led by the Turner Sisters, Mabel and Maud. They also are two sweet singers. The star attraction of this play is Ernest Hogan and he may feel proud of his reception. The credit of bringing this show to the city is due to Mr. John W. Patterson of the local bar. This is not the first time that Mr. Patterson has been at the head of a theatrical company. He is endeavoring to show to the people that he can break down this prejudice against them if they will help him.

AGAIN REVERSED.

The Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the Police Court in the case of the United States vs. Harry Nelson on Tuesday last.

Nelson was tried on the 27th day of last March before Judge Kimball for permitting gaming on certain premises in his possession and under his control, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars in default to serve three months in jail. Nelson through Attorneys Marion T. Clinkscales and Armond W. Scott, carried the case to the Court of Appeals and that Court reversed the lower Court and ordered Nelson discharged. Attorneys Clinkscales and Scott deserve credit for fighting their cases to the very last ditch.

DEATH OF MRS. FRANCIS.

Mrs. Mary Francis, the mother of Dr. John R. Francis, was buried from the 15th Street Presbyterian Church Thursday afternoon. Rev. F. J. Grimkie preached the funeral sermon. Mrs. Francis was a Cornell and is from one of the oldest and most highly respectable families in this city.

A mass meeting in the interest of the Young People's Congress will be held Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the Third Baptist Church, 5th and Q streets, N. W., Rev. James N. Lee, pastor. Distinguished persons wil speak. Rev. Scott will preside.

DR. CORROTHERS RETURNED.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers, who has been to Salisbury, N. C., to attend the exercises at Livingston College, had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him and Recorder J. C. Dancy had doctor of law conferred upon him. Dr. Corrothers says that Livingston College is the greatest in the world controlled by colored men.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Prof. R. T. Greener has received through the Department of State the Order of the Double Dragon, third class, from the Chinese Emperor for services rendered distressed Chinese subjects during the late war.

Sunday, June 10, 1906, the Wm. McKinley Normal and Industrial School of Alexandria, Virginia, will hold dedication exercises in the new school building and the John Hay Memorial Room at 2 P. M. Many prominent people will be present.

Prof. J. W. Coles, 33rd degree, of Alexandria, Va., who has been teaching school in the state, has professional certificate from the state, won in a competitive examination held recently. The professor was for a number of years letter carrier here at Washington.

June 30, 1906, the Bank of Mound Bayou, Miss., operated by colored peopeople, will have the cornerstone laid by the M. E. Stringer Grand Lodge of Masons of the state.

Mrs. Spencer C. Perkins of Detroit, Mich., in a suit for divorce claims that her husband is a negro. Perkins is a local yachtsman and member of several clubs. He is suing his father-in-law for $50,000 damages for slander. White women marry Indians, Chinamen, etc., and there is nothing said, but the colored brother, when he does the act it is a great crime in the estimation of some. The negro has been in every war that this country has been in and how is he treated to-day? Given the wrong end of the stick.

In the investigations made by Dr. Parkhurst against the New York Herald and its personal ad. columns, is shown up a considerable amount of dark dealings on the part of the advertisers, who principally are women. Many racy things have been brought to light.

At a recent investigation made by Rev. Chas E. Walker of the Presbyterian Church of Hartwell, Ohio, as to why certain of his male members were absent, each answered and gave one or more of the following excuses: Work six days and reserve Sunday for rest; second, church members too cold to make you feel welcome; third, church members do not show a willingness to pay debts; fourth, preachers' sermons are ancient and uninteresting; fifth, too many hypocrites in the church. This is true. A person, unless they are able to dress fine, had better keep away from church this day and time. The majority simply go to see and be seen.

The Simplon Tunnel which was bored through the Alps and which required seven years and cost nearly $15,000,000, is now completed and ready for business.

INDIANS CLAIM ISLANDS.

Three in St. Clair River May Be Property of Chippewas by British Deed.

Detroit, Mich.—Louis Sands, chief of the Chippewa Indians on Walpole island, is authority for the statement that the Indians own Russell's, Dixon and Harsen's islands in St. Clair river. He claims to have proof that the islands were the property of the Indians by a deed from the British government.

Chief Sands says that the agreement was made with the Indians in the year 1823 and that he has in his possession certain documents which prove the claims of his tribe to the ownership of the islands. When the new boundary between the United States and Canada was decided on the islands were transferred to the states by the British government. According to Chief Sands' story, the ownership of the islands was not considered at that time and the Indians lost their title to them because the officials in making the transfer did not notify the American authorities of the vested rights of the Indians.

Chief Sands was in Windsor to engage Solomon White to take up the claims of the Indians and ascertain whether the American or the Canadian government can be held liable for the value of the islands. Mr. White is absent from the city and Chief Sands returned to his home in Walpole in the afternoon. He will visit Windsor when Mr. White returns home to have proceedings commenced as soon as possible.

The three islands claimed by the Indians lie in the St. Clair river and are considered quite valuable. They are small islands and are used as summer resorts.

WANTED BLANCO'S JOB.

Death of Cuba's Military Governor Brought Many Aspirants.

Madrid—The recent death of Capt. Gen. Blanco, ex-military governor of Cuba, to whose lot it fell to surrender the island to the victorious American troops, has been the cause of endless excitement and gossip in military circles here, owing to the fact that no less than a dozen generals of more or less distinguished career aspired to the honor of being promoted to the rank of captain general of the Spanish armies, left vacant by the death of Blanco. It seemed for a time as if the government would be forced to create several new captain generalships in order to satisfy all the aspirants, but such step was finally discarded as ridiculous, and the king, with a display of discretion uncommon of Bourbon monarchs, put an abrupt and unexpected end to the conflict by issuing a royal decree by which the office held by the late Marquis de Pena Plata was suppressed. This, of course, has disappointed many, but as the principal source of trouble was jealousy, the fact that none of the aspirants was given preference over the others has served to cool off the easily warmed heads of the military.

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHINGTON.

Refrigerators

It isn't necessary to pay a big price nowadays to get a good Refrigerator, as we are proving in our large line of thoroughly reliable grades. We have many different styles, and no matter which you select, we gladly guarantee it for durability, economy, and reliability. Built of properly seasoned lumber, and insulated with the best materials for the purpose, designed so as to be easy to clean, and arranged to give as much room as possible, they are thoroughly practical and extremely economical in the use of ice. We carry all sizes both in Refrigerators and Ice Chests.

Fresh Matting

FRESH MATTINGS.

We doubt whether you will find as large a stock of Mattings as ours anywhere else in the city, and and we are quite sure you will find no better selection of patterns. There are hundreds of charming effects that you can choose from without hesitation, for every piece is guaranteed by us to give satisfactory wear. Although we handle no inferior grades, we make prices extremely low, selling you as much or as little as you want at prices that others would not allow you on less than entire rolls, and making no charge for fitting and laying.

Peter Grogan

817-819-821-823 Seventh Street, Between H and I Streets.

Worth Money to You

People's Drug Store, Seventh and Eye Sts., N. W.

COUPON No. 1.—PRESENT THIS COUPON AND 75 CTS. AND WE WILL GIVE THE LARGE $1.50 BOTTLE OF RED SULPHUR BLOOD SEARCHER, THE KING OF BLOOD MEDICINES. CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

COUPON No. 2.—PRESENT THIS COUPON AND 49 CTS. AND WE WILL GIVE YOU A $1.00 BOX OF VITAL SPARKS, THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY FOR LOST MANHOOD.

COUPON No. 3.—THIS COUPON AND 10 CENTS WILL ENTITLE YOU TO A LARGE 25 CENT BOTTLE OF OX-MARROW POMADE. MAKES KINKY, CURLY HAIR STRAIGHT.

COUPON No. 4.—THIS COUPON AND 39 CENTS WILL ENTITLE YOU TO A JAR OF NADINOLA, THE FAMOUS BEAUTY CREAM.

People's Pharmacy

SEVENTH AND EYE STREETS, NORTHWEST

PURE DRUGS POPULAR PRICES

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON CANDY KITCHEN,

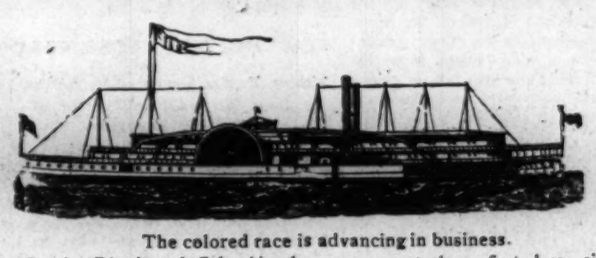
1614 14th street, N. W.

All kinds of delicious ice cream delivered free. One gallon, $1.00; one quart, 25 cents; one pint, 15 cents.

Our Candies Made Daily.

Chocolates, Bon Bons, Taffy and drops of all kinds ten cents pound.

The Jane Moseley Steamboat Co



The colored race is advancing in business.

In the District of Columbia they now control a first-class side-wheel steamer, "Jane Moseley," 200 feet long, 35 wide, equipped with 30 staterooms, lighted by electricity, licensed and inspected by the U. S. Government Inspectors to carry excursion parties to all points on the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River. The steamer has larger and better accommodations than any other steamboat that is for charter to the colored race.

All churches, organizations and private parties who contemplate giving excursions should investigate this enterprise and get all information concerning terms and accommodations before chartering any other boat.

CALL US ON 'PHONE, MAIN 1779 OR CALL ON

JEFFERSON S. COAGE, Secretary, 1911 Eleventh Street, Northwest. LEWIS JEFFERSON, Manager, 1901 First Street, Southwest.

Only Kind That Has Stood the Unfavorable Conditions of Oklahoma.

Stillwater, Okla.—The latest bulletin, No. 70, issued by the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college, gives results from 14 years' experiments in the study of the growth of hardy Bermuda grass. It gives many points of particular interest to farmers, among which are: The hardy Bermuda grass grown on the station farm survived the winters of 1905 and 1906; the grass grown from the roots survived better than that grown from the seed; the grass prevented "washing" and it is the only grass that ever stood the test in this country as far as temperature and moisture were concerned.

Famous Indian Chief.

Red Cloud, the famous Sioux chief, hero of a hundred battles, is now 86 years old and appears to be in good physical condition excepting his poor eyesight and impaired hearing. He is nearly blind, but he has not given up hope that he again will be able to see well. With his optimistic spirit and ability to use his limbs he appears likely to live a number of years longer.

The Masons of the Compack fraternity are getting together. There are lots doing. It is not the numbers that always work the best.

It is learned that at Portland, Oregon, a large body of Russian Nihilists are waiting to accumulate sufficient funds before sending a deputation to Washington. It strikes us that if the white people of the United States would pay less attention to their negro-phobic ideas, and more to the foreign element that is now in this country there would be less trouble. It is only a question of time that they will make things hum. The negro in the meantime is a law-abiding citizen and gets the worst of the deal. So far as a square deal is concerned that only applies to the white American or any outside foreigner who may happen.

Drs. Alex. Carroll and C. C. Guthrie of the Hull Laboratory of the University of Chicago has been transplanting veins and arteries in animals with remarkable results, which they say are applicable to human beings. Softening of the brain is now incurable, but these doctors expect in time to revive the brain cells and restore the patient to a normal mental condition.

HAS FIGHTING RECORD

EX-SENATOR CHANDLER IS KNOWN AS "HUMAN WASP."

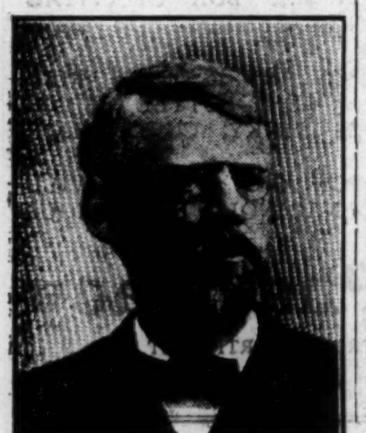
Man Who Caused Recent Row Over Rate Bill Noted as a Trouble Maker—Now Head of Spanish Claims Commission.

Washington.—Out from the musty tomes and the somnolent recesses of the scarcely known Spanish claims commission there emerged a few days ago a wiry, restless little man with a dynamic capacity for making trouble. Terrier-like in activity, vitriolic in satire and searing in sarcasm Willam E. Chandler has ever been a disturber when he took a hand in public matters. It occasioned no surprise that his should be the hand to create a situation capable of keeping the senate in a boiling turmoil for a week, the White House in a foment of recrimination and denunciation and the whole country in a state of agitated interest. The cause for surprise is not so much that Chandler rocked the political structure of the country to its foundation, but, rather that he has been quiescent for so long.

"The human wasp," was the title the senate bestowed upon Chandler and well he deserved the name. He is a stormy petrel of politics. "Born in a cyclone he has never ceased to revolve," thundered David B. Hill on one momentous occasion defining and denouncing Chandler. This outburst came after Chandler had driven the usually imperturbable Hill into a fit of passion approaching the apoplectic.

Chandler seems to take an impish delight in creating trouble and once he has set the trouble going he quietly slips out from the vortex and with diabolic glee watches the frantic struggles of those he has precipitated into a row.

The whole life of Chandler has been tumultuous. When Garfield appointed



WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.
(Head of Spanish Claims Commission Who Stirred Up Trouble at Washington.)

him solicitor general he had a feud on with congress and had his name rejected. Arthur made him secretary of the navy and he served there until elected senator in 1887. He served continuously in the senate until 1901. There has never been a time since he entered public life that he has not been embroiled, with the possible exception of the last four years during which time he has served on the Spanish claims commission. That quaint and slumberous body housed in an antique brick headquarters on a sleepy thoroughfore induces serenity and acts as a deterrent to activity.

Chandler is probably the only man in the country so shackled with droning quietude who would have kicked out of his deadening surroundings to rouse a tempest in congress. He is a product of New Hampshire. He is small, wiry, singularly active and intense. He reminds one irresistibly of a fox terrier. He is regarded as a man of singularly clean private and public life. There has never been a question against Chandler's honesty or his veracity until the president's assertion that he made statements unqualifiedly false.

A favorite scheme of Chandler in his senatorial day was to foment trouble in that body. He would stand by the entrance to the senate floor and listen to the droning precedure. His eyes would dance with impish mischief and suddenly he would dart in and ask a question or two. He had the instincts of a scavenger. He knew where the sore spots were. He could find a wound and tear it open and start it to bleeding afresh with unerring instinct. Once he had precipitated a row and had half a dozen senators wrangling and fighting like wild cats he would quietly slip out and from the side watch the struggle go on. When it was all over and senators stopped to think what it was all about and look for the cause Chandler would be nowhere to be found.

Chandler's retirement to private life can be traced to the railroads. He got in the bad books of the Maine Central and that august corporation thought the affairs of the United States would be handled better if Chandler took no active part in the management. They sent a few able-bodied citizens into New Hampshire, and when the legislature elected a senator to succeed Chandler the wiry little fighter found himself left out.

Roosevelt, however, as a great and good friend, stepped in and appointed him to the Spanish claims commission, a newly created body, with little or nothing to do. There he has rested ever since until the row with the president and the Democratic senators occurred.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Ministry of Premier Sonnino Is Defeated and Quits—Distinguished Career of the Latter.

Rome.—Premier Sonnino in the chamber of deputies the other day officially announced the resignation of the cabinet. The Sonnino ministry was defeated by a majority of 27 as the result of the impatience of opposition which, contrary to the advice of former Premier Giolitti, who was not present at the sitting, would not wait for the development of the whole Connino programme, but attacked the cabinet, on a question of procedure,

SIDNEY SONNINO.
(Italian Premier Who Resigned with Cabinet Recently.)

regarding the order of parliamentary work.

Sidney Sonnino in 1894 saved Italy from the grasp of foreign bankers and syndicates and placed it upon a paying basis. With little or no parliamentary backing, he was made premier by the king and his appointment, though highly distasteful to the office-holders, was acclaimed by the people. Sonnino has been the leader of the opposition for years. Cabinet after cabinet, formed by politicians whose only desire was to perpetuate themselves in office, went down to defeat after a few weeks' existence, and he has now suffered the same experience.

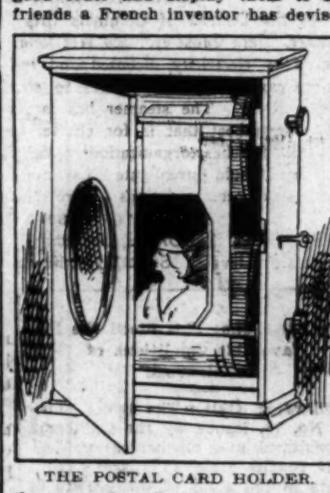
Sonnino has had a distinguished career as editor, scholar, diplomat and statesman. He was born in Florence in 1847. After graduating from the university of Pisa, he entered the diplomatic service and filled various posts at Madrid, Berlin, Vienna and Versailles. In 1880 he entered parliament. While minister of finance and the treasury, in 1894, he startled the chambers by a report showing that the country was drifting into financial ruin, and would soon be the prey of foreign syndicates and creditors. He backed up his assertions with an array of facts and figures that was astounding, but unanswerable. He then mapped out a new system of finances, which parliament was forced to adopt, and to which Italy to-day undoubtedly owes her prosperity.

Several years later the politicians forced him out of parliament. He stood alone, almost a solitary figure in opposition to the policies of the men in control. He started a newspaper. Through it he has secured a powerful public sentiment in favor of his ideas. He fought a lone fight but the day came when the men who sought office for sordid purposes had to step aside for Sonnino.

FOR HOLDING POST-CARDS

Handy Device Invented by a Frenchman for the Preservation of Popular Souvenirs.

Paris.—The fad of collecting picture post cards is greater in Europe even than in this country. In order that the collector may keep the cards in good order and display them to his friends a French inventor has devised



THE POSTAL CARD HOLDER.

the apparatus shown in the accompanying illustration. The cards are held in slits cut in a long roll of parchment paper, into which they may be inserted with ease, and from which they may be removed just as easily. A box of this nature will hold from 120 to 150 cards.

Horses Regarded as Lucky.

In the mythology of Europe horses have always been considered bearers of luck, and there was a superstition which once was current that the presence of a horse's hoof under the bed would cure certain complaints.

United States Heads List.

The United States, which, in 1904, ranked second as an export nation, last year took first rank, and again stands with the record of selling more goods than any other country in the world.

OLD ELKHORN TAVERN

SITUATED ON SITE OF IMPORTANT CIVIL WAR BATTLE.

Defeat of Confederates at Pea Ridge, Ark., Saved St. Louis from Attack—Historic Hostelry Burned, But Rebuilt.

Fayetteville, Ark.—Among the many interesting places in northwest Arkansas, there is probably none of more historical importance than the Pea Ridge battlefield in Benton county, which lies in the extreme northwestern part of the state, bounded on the north by Missouri and on the west by Indian Territory.

It was one of the first counties formed in the state, and was once inhabited by Indians, the Osage tribe predominating. From this tribe the well-known Osage Springs are said to have derived their name, tradition having it that an Osage brave had gone to one of these springs for a drink when he was shot from above by a member of the Delaware tribe, with whom the Osage Indians were at enmity.

The battle of Pea Ridge was fought not a great distance from the present site of Bentonville, and was the most important engagement during the civil war. But two things now remain to call the attention of the visitor to the occurrence. One of these is the monument erected to the memory of the heroic confederate leaders and brave soldiers, who gave their lives that day; the other is the famous Elkhorn tavern, remembered for many reasons, and especially because it was within a few feet of this structure that Gen. McCulloch fell.

The monument is a tall marble shaft erected in memory of Gens. McCulloch, McIntosh and Slack, and of the hundreds of southern soldiers, who fell on that occasion. It was unveiled at a reunion held on September 1, 1887, more than 25 years after the battle of Pea Ridge took place.

Here thousands of people, including many veterans, assembled to witness

OLD ELKHORN TAVERN AT PEA RIDGE BATTLEFIED.

the ceremony. The site of the camp ground was a beautiful spot, one mile south of Elkhorn taverns. From this place, in plain view, lay the high point, where Sigel's battery once stood, and to the southeast of his position was Big mountain, where the confederate battery was stationed.

The monument is a plain, unpretentious shaft. A square pedestal rises from a base, on the north side of which is inscribed: "General W. Y. Slack, of Missouri;" on the west, "General Benjamin McCulloch, of Texas;" on the south, "General James McIntosh, of Arkansas," and on the east, "The brave Confederate dead, who fell on this field March 7 and 8, 1862."

A few yards from the spot where the monument stands was Capt. Bledsoe's battery, which included the famous cannon, "Old Sacramento," which had seen service in the Mexican war.

At this unveiling in 1887, Judge C. A. De France delivered an address, and was followed by ex-Gov. Lubbock, of Texas; Senator Berry, of Arkansas; Congressman S. W. Peel and Col. T. J. Patton.

The history of Elkhorn tavern is scarcely less interesting than that of the battlefield. The site of this building was homesteaded in 1832 by James Hanover, of Illinois. Two years later he sold it to William Reddick, of the same state, who constructed the building known as "Elkhorn tavern." It was an ordinary two-story frame structure, with a porch in front and a tall brick chimney on the outside, at each end. On top of the building was a huge pair of elk horns, taken from an animal killed by a Mr. Cassedy.

During the batle Mr. Cox, who then lived in the tavern, was forced to take refuge with his family in the cellar. The federals, when they had captured the building, took the elk horns off and sent them to New York. In the latter part of the war the structure was burned, but, in 1886, Mr. Cox, who still owns the property, rebuilt the tavern on the same site and according to the original plan. Then, through assistance of Col. Hunt P. Wilson, who had seen service in the confederate army, he secured the return of the horns. They were again placed on the tavern, just as they had been before, and are still there. Its importance to the union cause places the battle of Pea Ridge among the decisive battles of the war, although the loss of life was not very great.

This disastrous defeat of the confederates kept Gen. Van Dorn from carrying out his avowed purpose of taking St. Louis, and carrying the war into Illinois.

Compressed Tablets as Remedy.

Eighteen different kinds of compressed tablets are now official in the pharmacopoeia of the German army.

NOVEL JAPANESE CASTLE.

Large Solid Gold Dolphins Once Bedecked Structure—Is Used by the Emperor.

New York.—Is the novel castle at Nishma, Japan, the palace which Marco Polo described in his tale of the marvels of Far Cathay as covered with gold slabs? At the ends of the ridge of the pyramidal structure are large, solid gold dolphins. Beneath the pile is a well which is literally a salted gold mine. It is gold lined and will hold sufficient water to supply 5,000 persons. The dolphins, which were placed on the top several centuries ago, have excited the curiosity of for-

THE GOLD BEDECKED CASTLE IN JAPAN.

eign relic hunters, as anyone might imagine they would. So many have climbed to the top of the high structure to discover by testing if they are real gold that the dolphins have become seriously disfigured. Strong steel wire bags have been put over them to prevent further vandalism.

Only by good fortune does one of these dolphins still grace the old castle. A number of years ago it was taken down and sent to Vienna for exhibition at the world's fair held there as a rare specimen of ancient Japanese art. The vessel on which it was being returned sank, and it lay at the bottom of the sea for several years in spite of every attempt to raise it. Persistence was rewarded at last, for it was finally recovered and placed again in its old position.

The castle is used by the emperor of Japan as his headquarters during the army and navy reviews. State balls are also held there.

LARGEST LEAF IN WORLD.

Grows from Plant Named in Honor of Queen Victoria and Measures Over Five Feet in Diameter.

New York.—The plant which has this most remarkable leaf is named after Queen Victoria. It was the tribute of a British traveler in a far away land when he discovered the unusual growth. The leaf was more than five feet in diameter, and around it extended a rim about three to five inches high, on the inside light green, like the surface of the leaf, on the outside like the leaf's lower part, of a bright crimson. The stem of the flower was an inch thick near the calyx and stud-

LEAF OF QUEEN VICTORIA PLANT.

ded with sharp, elastic prickles about three-quarters of an inch in length. The calyx was four-leaved, each upward of seven inches in length and three in breadth at the base; they were thick, white inside, reddish brown and prickly outside. The diameter of the calyx is 12 to 13 inches; on it rested the magnificent flower, which, when fully developed, covered completely the calyx with its hundred petals.

When it first opens the flower is white, with pink in the middle, which spreads over the whole flower the more it advances in age, and it is generally found the next day of a pink color. As if to enhance its beauty it is sweet scented; like others of its tribe, it possesses a fleshy disk, and petals and stamens pass gradually into each other, and many petaloid leaves may be observed.

"We met them afterward frequently," says an explorer, "and the higher we advanced the more gigantic they became; we measured a leaf which was six feet five inches in diameter, its rim five and a half inches high, and the flower across 15 inches."

Gas from Cocoanuts.

Gas from cocoanuts is the latest illuminant. The coal of the Philippines has been found unsuitable for gas-making purposes. The government, therefore, has been experimenting in the laboratories, and has found that a gas of great illuminating power may be produced by a very simple method from cocoanut oil. The oil is slowly fed into retorts which are already red hot. Here it volatilizes very rapidly, leaving a small residue of tar. Bulk for bulk, the oil has a much greater productiveness in gas than coal, and for this reason it is expected that, if the supply can be made to meet the demand, it will be greatly used all along the Pacific coast.

Union Dues in Germany.

The chief labor unions of Germany collect over $4,000,000 a year in dues.

ILL LUCK MARKS TOGA

"HOODOO" HAS FOLLOWED KANSAS SENATORIAL SEAT.

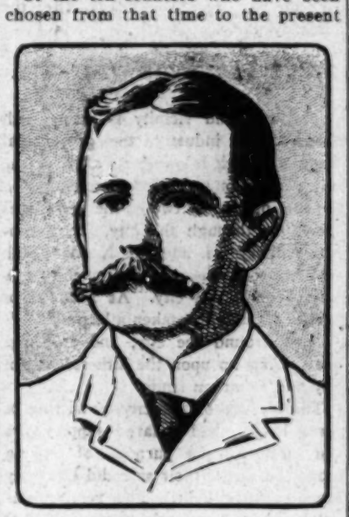
All But One of Predecessors of J. R. Burton, Recently Convicted of Crime, Left Office Under More or Less of Cloud.

Topeka, Kan.—Is the senatorial succession to which belongs Senator J. R. Burton cursed with ill luck? Judging from the history of those who have occupied that same seat in the upper house of congress since Kansas was admitted to the union it would seem that a full-sized bird of ill omen had spread its wings over nearly everybody who has been of that succession. In fact, so much impressed was Senator Ingalls with the lucklessness of the seat that he referred to it as the "fatal succession."

The United States supreme court the other day rendered a decision upholding the ruling of the United States circuit court at St. Louis sentencing Burton to fine and imprisonment for illegally representing a St. Louis concern before the government departments.

Burton belongs to the Lane succession of senators. That is, he is the last to be elected of the line of which James H. Lane was the first, he having been elected the first senator of Kansas in 1861, the year the state was admitted into the union.

Of the ten senators who have been chosen from that time to the present



JOSEPH R. BURTON.
(Kansas Senator Whom the Supreme Court Declared Justly Convicted.)

there seems to be only one of whom Kansas has reason to be justly proud and that was P. B. Plumb, but he in the very zenith of his power and usefulness died. He was in the first part of his third term.

But ill luck seemed to have started with the Lane succession from the very beginning. Lane and S. C. Pomeroy were practically the only two candidates for the senate when Kansas territory was changed to the state of Kansas. This assured the election of both. But one of the terms was four years and the other for six. The question arose as to which of the two men have one or the other of the terms. Lots were drawn. Pomeroy drew the long term and Lane the shorter one of four years. The "hoo-doo" had apparently started its work.

In 1865 Lane was reelected, but the following year he committed suicide.

Gov. Crawford was called upon to name a successor for the unexpired term. He appointed Edmond C. Ross. Senator Ross' days were full of trouble almost from the first. There arose a cry and a demand for the impeachment of President Johnson. Kansas was among the loudest in that demand. Ross hesitated. Then he voted against the impeachment. He may have felt that he was doing right, but it sounded his political death note. He was defeated for election in 1871 and cast aside and forgotten. He soon left Kansas disheartened and is now in New Mexico, where he is following the trade of a typesetter.

Alexander Caldwell was elected to succeed Ross. He held the office two years, when he suddenly resigned. His resignation was forced upon him, however, as his enemies threatened that unless he gave up his seat they would bring charges against him that he had obtained his seat through corrupt means.

Once more the governor was called upon to name a senator, and he selected Judge Robert Crozier. But the judge seemed to be ignorant of many of the essential points of the political game, and in 1874 he was defeated by James M. Harvey, who was elected to fill out the Caldwell unexpired term. But for some reason Harvey didn't seem to suit the Kansans, for he also went down in defeat before P. B. Plumb in 1877. He was reelected in 1883 and in 1889. In 1891, as the old year was expiring, he came to a tragic death.

Gov. Humphrey appointed Bishop W. Perkins to fill the vacancy until the legislature met in 1893. This legislature was controlled by the fusionists and John Martin was elected for the unexpired term of Senator Plumb, which ended in 1895.

At this time the legislature was again Republican and Lucien Baker was elected over J. R. Burton after a bitter and exciting contest. In 1901 the legislature met as usual, but it did not seem to approve of the official conduct of Baker, for before the final action was taken Baker withdrew and Burton was elected practically without opposition.

HISTORIC PATCH OF LAND.

Great Britain Disputes with Turkey Over Land of Ten Commandments.

London.—Unless the sultan of Turkey had heeded the ultimatum of Great Britain and called back from Tabah, in the Sinai peninsula, the 5,000 Turkish troops that crossed the boundary recently, cannon roars might have been heard where the thunders of God once rolled down to the children of Israel.

The little flurry over the boundary between Great Britain and Turkey, however, served to bring into the public eye again a locality which in historic interest is second to no other

SCENE OF THE DISPUTE.

little patch of land on the earth's surface.

Tabah, the dried up little town which the Turkish troops occupied against the will of the Englishman, is overlooked by Sinai, the famous mountain upon the summit of which God gave to Moses the Ten Commandments.

"And Mount Sinai was altogether on a smoke, because the Lord descended upon it in fire; and the smoke thereof ascended as the smoke of a furnace and the whole mount quaked greatly.

"And the Lord came down upon Mount Sinai, on the top of the mount, and the Lord called Moses up to the top of the mount; and Moses went up."

Mount Sinai is near the southern extremity of the peninsula. The mountain, which is 7,363 feet high, is now called Jebel.

The Sinai peninsula is to-day as worthless a desert as the Israelites found it thousands of years ago after they had crossed the Red sea dryshod. But it is altogether too close to the Suez canal for England to allow the semi-civilized Turks to squat upon it, even though the sultan may have a shadowy suzerainty of the territory.

HEIR TO RUSSIA'S THRONE

Latest Portrait of Grand Duke Alexis Shows How the Little Fellow Has Thrived.

St. Petersburg.—Grand Duke Alexis, heir apparent to the Russian throne, is shown in the drawing, which is copied from a picture taken recently at Tsarkoe-Selo at the express wish of the Russian empress. Alexis will

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.
(Little Heir to Throne of Russia Is a Healthy Looking Chap.)

be two years old on August 12 next. He appears to be a chubby, healthy infant, the picture being in itself a contradiction of recent reports that he is a puny weakling and that he was seriously ill. The little grand duke has five sisters, the oldest of whom, Grand Duchess Olga, was born November 15, 1895. His youngest sister is the Grand Duchess Anastasia, whose fifth birthday anniversary will be celebrated June 18 next. The empress was born in June, 1872.

Bird Sanctuary in Germany.

A bird sanctuary has been formed by Baron von Berlepsch on the greater part of his estate, Schlossgut Seebach, in the northern part of Thuringia. He has planted his domain with such trees and bushes as are favorable for the nesting habits of the birds, then supplied boxes in which the birds can safely nest and bring up their young, and, finally, he provides the birds with the winter provender necessary in a cold and exposed region where they must otherwise perish by thousands from hunger during the severe season. Baron von Berlepsch preserves the birds as necessary to agriculture as well as out of love of them.

City Greenhouse for Mourners.

To encourage the poorer classes to decorate the graves of relatives and friends with growing flowers instead of with artificial wreaths or cut flowers the Hammersmith borough council, of England, has erected a greenhouse near its cemetery gates, where geraniums and other pot flowers may be bought for a few pence. Hitherto graves have been adorned with flowers placed in jars and bottles.

TTLE HAT LEAGUE

N OF PARIS MAY BE GIVEN VIEW OF THE STAGE.

ch Capital in an Uproar Over the Introduction of London Milliner's Creation.

aris.—Man, Frenchman in particu- may give thanks to Providence and ntess Greffulhe for the League of le Hats. In the keeping of that or- ization lies his present salvation as atron of the theater.

he "Little Hats" have taken a vow er to appear at the play, the opera other places of amusement in the gi- dic headgear which has heretofore successfully hidden the stage from unfortunate just behind. Managers e done their utmost to suppress the ctionable fashion. Mere man has self raised something of an outcry, until the charming countess and friends made themselves an exam- oman went her wide-brimmed way enting.

stimulate enthusiasm for the ement the women of the great d have been making little bonnets idea supplemented with a bow, as body expressed it—with their own hands and selling them at a pri- bazar held for charity. Of course, brought enormous sums and an don may be expected at the next niere. It is needless to say that of the grandes dames will wear own handiwork. The milliners promised to aid the league by ing little hats among their models aris, which was conspicuously left of Princess Ena's wedding trous- is having magnificent revenge. war of roses was a mild exchange amenities in comparison. The ch modistes have made no moan, have only laughed to scorn the spired," "unemotional" British of the queen-elect of Spain.

affair was brought about by the prise of Le Matin, which before shing pictures of some of these ions submitted them to experts of Rue de la Paix for their criticism. feminine artist who has crowned y a head that supports a royal dia- lifted a supercilious lorgnet and ined the first picture. Then with d eyes of infant wonderment she red:

What on earth is that? A hat? ! It is not possible to believe it. sieur has made some error. That of feathers and strings a hat! hon, ridiculous."

e modiste burst into a laugh— ed until the tears ran down her ks, until every artiste and appren- in the building trooped into the to ask the cause of this unusual nstration. All heard the story erybody laughed with spontane- disdain beautiful to behold.

t went. London's luckless milli- was torn to shreds by French wit. climax came, however, when the of the establishment, carefully g her finger on the picture of onderous wedding cake of the bride, said gravely: "Now that meaning. For my part I should to wear that."

ATOES WITHOUT VINES

s Caused to Multiply Through the Use of Sawdust and Chemicals.

hora, Ia.—A vineless potato is one e coming marvels in vegetable e, if the experiments of John Van a prominent Muscatine gardener, successful. If the plan does work anticipated, the householder a half-bushel of sawdust, a dash emical solution and 15 potatoes fully enveloped with the sawdust, be enabled to grow bushels of fine s inside of 60 days.

is claimed that by employing saw- peat, straw or any other earth ter that would permit of the cir- ion of air, moisture and heat, and application of solutions of various a single potato will multiply it- by attaching to itself from 12 other potatoes of approximately ame dimensions, without throwing of the energy above ground.

anged in rows of six inches above other, with an allowance of one foot of sawdust to the seedling, rapidity of the growth and the portions that the potatoes may at- has been demonstrated by show- that within 60 days 15 potatoes produced a bushel.

Vanadium" Deposits Found.

hat promises to revolutionize the ing of iron and steel is the recent overy of large deposits of almost vanadium in Peru, South Amer- It is reported Standard Oil in- ts are identified with the com- which has secured concessions the Peruvian government. Van- m is a gray white powder, and is ement which has given the pe- r toughness and resistance to ish iron. By its use it is claimed can be insured against fracture, armor plate produced at half its nt weight and thickness.

Interrupt Paderewski.

ring a concert at the St. Carlos house, Lisbon, lately, Paderew- was playing Beethoven's "Moonlight ta," when his sensitive ear was ed by the voices of two women ering in the second tier of boxes. great musician interrupted his g, and with a bang turned to and said in a loud tone: ose ladies have quite finished conversation I will continue."

DORY FLEET'S BIG CATCH

Ten Carloads of Codfish an Ordinary Day's Catch for Cape Cod Fishermen.

Provincetown, Mass.—Think of a landsman investing 92 cents in the morning and receiving $50 at night in return for his outlay! Profitable? Yes, very. Yet that is what is happening almost every week in Provincetown. Thousands and thousands of dollars taken from the sea every winter by the largest dory fleet in New England is the proud boast of this fishing village.

The summer visitor who sees these rugged fishermen arrayed as typical yachtsmen seeking to tempt the transients to embark for a dollar cruise at the cost of 25 cents little imagines that these same men during the winter months ply a vocation that, while hazardous in the extreme, gives better returns than the average "landlubber's" position, and that what the summer guest doles out as almost charity for the trip is simply "pin money" for the fishermen's wives.

At the present time some 400 of the townsmen are entertaining winter guests—in the shape of cod, haddock and other fish. A few specimen benefactions, taken haphazardly from the multitude, show that Nels Paterson cashed in $13 in nine hours; that "Billy" Miller and his three associates whacked out $72, and "Teddy" Newcomb and his two running mates $62 each in a fortnight, while Frank Crowley, otherwise known by the sobriquet of "Skerry Jack," and partner earned $74 in seven days.

The last pair stood at the head of their class, but they were closely pushed by numerous rivals; amounts ranging from $70 downward to $50 being their reward, while such as received only $25 during the week were looked upon as almost candidates for the almshouse.

In one recent Sunday ten carloads—more than 200,000 pounds—of fish, representing the town dory catch of Saturday, plus a few fish that arrived Sunday in season to catch the outpulling freight—went jolting cityward from the local depot; and other enormous shipments are of almost daily occurrence when the weather is not too boisterous for fishing. In all several million pounds of cod and haddock are shipped each year from this port.

GREATEST GOLF COURSE.

Plan of Millionaires Is to Have Links Superior to Any in the World.

New York.—That the much-talked-of millionaires' golf club will be a reality is clearly shown by the activity which is now being displayed. The money was all subscribed a year ago, but now there is action. Charles B. Macdonald, the promoter of the scheme who is aided by Walter J. Travis on this side of the water, is now in Europe and has just sent the following circular letter from Paris, a copy of which has been published by Walter J. Travis:

"It may interest you to hear that the project for building a national golf course is being advanced with all possible speed compatible with the necessity of collecting all the opinions of the best golfers in America and Great Britain. Several sites have been considered, and the choice now lies between three localities at varying distances from New York.

"In the meantime I am making it my business to gather together all the requisite data obtainable in Great Britain, so that the national American course, when completed, may combine the best features of the classic links of England and Scotland. It is impossible to settle the distances and the nature of the 18 holes until the opinions of the best players have been collated and the whole matter thoroughly ventilated in the press of both countries.

"I intend to devote two months to the task of procuring and examining all the data in this side of the Atlantic and shall be able when I return in June to lay before you plans and topographical maps of all the best holes in this country, so that we shall have a large number to choose from and be able to evolve a scheme for the national course which will not only be far superior to anything at present existing in America but will surpass in variety and true golfing quality even the classic links of England an Scotland."

Would Imitate Vesuvius.

A genius at Fort Sill is planning to give an imitation of Vesuvius in eruption at Mount Signal, a peak of the Wichitas, next spring. This mountain is about 1,000 feet in height, and is covered to the summit with grass. The idea of the promoter is to form an artificial crater on top and explode patent explosives that pitch out balls of fire, which falling upon the grassy sides of the mountain, would produce a conflagration. In a short time the entire mountain would be one solid mass of flames, which could be observed for a distance of about 100 miles.

Extraordinary Theft.

Thieves stole the corner stone of the North Pasadena Methodist church. The stone weighed about 300 pounds, and contained coins and other small valuables worth probably ten dollars. The church was completed a few days ago and is a large and expensive edifice. The corner stone was removed entirely from the premises. It was not known by what means the thieves made away with it, but they must have used some sort of vehicle.

EARTH IN INFANCY

LIFE WILL ENDURE A HUNDRED MILLION YEARS.

So Says Chicago University Geologist, Who Also Declares That the Earth Is Still Growing.

Chicago.—That the earth will be habitable for a hundred million years to come is the belief of Dr. Thomas C. Chamberlain, head of the department of geology in the University of Chicago. This view he expresed in a lecture before the members of the Geographic society in the municipal museum recently.

Prof. Chamberlain declared that climatic phenomena and temperature conditions of the last hundred million years warranted him in offering the foregoing optimistic prophecy. His basis for the theory of perpetuity for human life was his own "plantesimal hypothesis" that the world is not gradually cooling from a ball of fire, but that it gradually has grown in size by absorbing other smaller masses of matter.

"The pseudo-romanticists picture the world as cooling into a frigid mass which one day in the near future is to become uninhabitable," said the speaker, "but if we are to consider the past we must admit that the temperature of the earth has remained always within the range where human life is possible. Therefore, it is only reasonable to suppose that the temperature in some parts of the globe will remain in that life range. Of course, the atmosphere may change in certain parts of the world as it has done, but it always will balance up. Once figs and tropical growths flourished in Greenland, while glaciers extended into India. This was due to an extraordinary swing in temperature. The present climatic conditions are due to a similar change. All these oscillations, however, have been kept in a narrow range for the perpetuity of life.

"The earthquake is really only a trivial phenomenon of the earth. The great question for us is not what disasters impend, but what agencies are likely to perpetuate life."

Prof. Chamberlain told how the land and sea cooperate to preserve life and the possibility of life.

"We cannot look with indifference on the future," concluded the speaker. "The human race really has just come into possession of the earth. The fact that the rocks and the animals have had their eras of prosperity is the basis for my belief that we shall have millions of years to work out our ideals of intellecuality. I believe the world will be inhabitable for millions of years."

CRAFT IN KING'S PALACE.

Merchants Required to Pay Big Commission to Court Officers in England.

London.—Graft in the king's household has resulted in several important officials losing their positions. The king has been aware for some time that certain goods used in his palaces came only from certain dealers, and the charge of favoritism was freely bandied about. The king made a quiet investigation and learned that an elaborate system of commissions prevailed and that unless certain persons were "seen" and "fixed" the articles stood no chance of being seen on the king's table.

The king took a severe view of this offense and promptly retired the guilty officials. He has, furthermore, made it widely known that firms endeavoring to gain a foothold in the house by corrupt methods will be debarred from orders for all time. The commissions have been particularly heavy in wines. The privilege of advertising a certain wine as the only one used by the king was so valuable that the favored firms secured the king's patronage by paying out small fortunes.

ONE-ARMED VIOLINIST.

Wisconsin Town Has an Inventive Musical Genius Worthy of Note.

Hudson, Wis.—Hudson has a one-armed violinist in the person of John N. Schwalen, who, though deprived of his right arm, plays the difficult instrument with considerable skill. He has invented an artificial hand, which he fastens to the stump of the amputated member, and with which he holds the bow so firmly and accurately that he has just as good command of the violin now, he says, as before the arm was lost. So far as is known here, Mr. Schwalen's invention is unlike any other device for this purpose.

Mr. Schwalen is about 50 years old. When a boy he developed much skill as a violinist, and was frequently heard in public. When about 20 he lost his right arm in a planing mill at Sauk Center, Minn., the limb being so badly mangled that amputation just below the elbow was necessary.

For 25 years he never handled a violin, but his desire to play never left him. A couple of years ago the idea of inventing a device for holding the bow occurred to him.

Complaints of Insane.

In Belgian lunatic asylums there are securely locked boxes in which any inmate may deposit letters of complaint. These letters are collected three times weekly by outside officials, who investigate every case; and if a person asserts that he is not insane, a prompt examination ensues by medical experts.

BOGUS NOTE BRINGS LUCK

Player at Monte Carlo Goes Broke and Regains Cash in Singular Manner.

Paris.—Having lost every cent of his ready money at the gaming tables, an English visitor at Monte Carlo wired a pathetic appeal for help to a friend in England. Two days later he received a letter, addressed in the friend's handwriting, which on being opened revealed a five-pound note.

Without pausing to read the letter, the plunger hastened to Ciro's, the famous restaurant in the Galerie Charles III., and changed his "fiver" into French money. From Ciro's he went straight into the Casino, where, experiencing an extraordinary run of luck, he not merely retrieved all his previous losses but gained a substantial increase in the bargain.

Weary of play, he retired with a few cronies to Ciro's again to celebrate the occasion. The usually genial M. Ciro met him at the door of his establishment with a flood of reproaches and upbraidings. The five-pound note was bad! He waved it angrily in the plunger's face—mais oui, it was false, this five-pound note!

The plunger took the guilty "fiver" and scrutinized it carefully. It was one of the sham bank notes issued by the late Sir Augustus Harris, and bearing on their face an advertisement of the Drury Lane pantomime. The English friend, himself as "broke" as the plunger, had posted him the flagrantly worthless note as a joke—a joke which, had the plunger taken the trouble to examine the "fiver" or read its covering letter, he would have seen only too clearly himself. It was fortunate that he did not do so. He merely paid Ciro his five pounds, and, inviting the pacified restaurateur to share in the champagne, pretended that the whole affair was an intentional witticism.

WEDDED AFTER 40 YEARS.

War Veteran Finds Former Sweetheart and Old Love Is Renewed.

Palatine, Ill.—A wedding that had been delayed for more than 40 years, with war, disapointment and happiness intervening to give romantic oddity to the affair, took place here recently. James Shreve, 66 years old, and Mrs. Minnie Kellogg, six years younger, had been reunited by chance a few days before, and their love, thwarted by the call to arms in 1861, was renewed at sight.

When the war began Shreve lived in a Pennsylvania town, whence he joined the union army, leaving his sweetheart, Miss Minnie Nehrer, at home to await his return from the field. When the strife ended the soldier returned to find that the girl had left the state and had come to some town in Illinois, having been informed that her lover was dead. Shreve came to Chicago and was married, but his wife died ten years ago. Miss Nehrer married a man named Kellogg, and since has lived at Palatine. After a happy wedded life, during which she became the mother of seven children, her husband died. All seven of the children live at Palatine.

At the last state convention of the Grand Army the veteran met an old comrade from Palatine, who invited him to visit at the latter's home there. He met Mrs. Kellogg there. They recognised each other at once, explanations were made, and the wedding that had been delayed for more than two decades took place.

CANVASSING BY TELEPHONE

London Solicitors Have New Way of Adding to Burdens of Feminine Population.

London.—The telephone, now installed in so many private houses, is likely to be turned into a troublesome adjunct of life if the new method of employing it for advertisement and canvassing purposes be pursued. The following is an illustration:

"Ring-a-ting went the bell of the telephone in my private house at teatime.

"Ringer—Are you 0000 Kensington?

"Receiver—Yes.

"Ringer—Is Mrs. S— at home?

"Receiver—She is. Who shall I say wants her?

"Ringer—I am So-and-so, a dealer in—

"Receiver—A what?

"Ringer—A dealer in —. Kindly tell Mrs. S— that I am taking this means of canvassing for customers. My address is (address given), and I am in a position to offer her advantageous terms.

"The servant duly reported the conversation to the mistress of the house. She feels that a new terror will be added to the telephone if this kind of canvassing becomes popular.

"The fact that the social hour of five o'clock, at which hour Mrs. S— was entertaining callers, was selected by the dealer for her venture did not indicate that she possessed finesse."

Philippine Hemp Crop Short.

Exporters report a shortage of the hemp crop amounting to 100,000 bales, valued at $2,000,000. Drought and a typhoon in September caused the slump. Statistics forecast that the production for the first five months of 1906 will be 10,000 bales less than for the same time last year. Prices are high and continue to advance. Exporters expect that the crop next year will reach the normal amount.

Many Electrical Inventions.

More inventions are being made in electrical appliances than in all other industries combined.

WRECK FERRIS WHEEL

DYNAMITE REDUCES WORLD'S FAIR WONDER TO JUNK.

Marvel of Two International Expositions Meets an Inglorious End—History of Its Career.

St. Louis.—Blown to pieces by a monster charge of dynamite, the Ferris wheel came to an ignominious end the other day, after a varied career of 13 years. At its ending it was unwept and unsung.

Constructed as one of the engineering feats of a century, the wheel first was a feature of the Chicago world's fair in 1893.

Then for a long period of monumental and unprofitable inactivity it towered in an amusement park at North Clark street and Wrightwood avenue. It finally was removed to St. Louis to form for the second time the huge mechanical marvel of a great exposition.

For more than a month heavy wagons laden with the 4,600 tons of steel entering into its construction lumbered through Chicago's streets.

The old wheel, which had become St. Louis' white elephant, died hard. It required 200 pounds of dynamite to put it out of business. The first charge was exploded under the supports at the north side of the structure, wrecking its foundation and permitting the wheel to drop to the ground, a matter of but a few feet.

As the wheel settled it slowly turned with its bottom as a support, and then, after tottering a moment like a huge giant in distress, it collapsed slowly. It did not fall to one side, as the wreckers planned—it merely crumpled up slowly. Within a few minutes it was a tangled mass of steel and iron 30 or 40 feet high.

The huge axle, weighing 74 tons, dropped slowly with the remnants of the wheel, crushing the smaller braces and steel framework. When the mass stopped settling it bore no resemblance to the wheel which was so familiar to Chicago and St. Louis and to 7,500,000 amusement seekers from all over the world, who, in the days when it was in operation, made the trip to the top of its heighth of 264 feet and then slowly around and down to the starting point.

Following the blast that wrecked the wheel, but which failed to shatter its foundations, came an explosion of another charge of 100 pounds of dynamite. The sticks were sunk in holes drilled in the concrete foundations that supported the pillars on the north side of the wheel.

The wheel was the wonder of two continents, by reason of its cost of $360,000, its dimensions, and its utter uselessness. It was the rival of the Eiffel tower of Paris. Chicago was glad to get rid of it, and St. Louis is said to have witnessed its destruction with satisfaction.

George Washington Gale Ferris, president of a Pittsburg engineering firm, originated the idea of the wheel that bore his name, taking the notion from a bicycle and adapting the constructive principles of steel bridges in its erection.

Ferris financed the wheel, built it in Pittsburg, erected it at the Chicago Columbian exposition, and took in $750,000 at 50 cents a ride. Then Ferris took a kaleidoscopic trip to Europe. Later he lost all interest in the monster, and died in Pittsburg of tuberculosis. He was only 40 years old.

The stockholders, who had made 100 per cent. profit out of the wheel in 1893, later leased the ground in North Clark street, a short distance north of Wrightwood avenue and reerected it there. Ferris wheel park was not a success, and the wheel was taken down again and removed to St. Louis on June 3, 1903. The cost of taking down the wheel was $40,000. Its ruins are estimated as worth $8,000 as scrap iron.

LOCATED BY EARTHQUAKE.

Pennsylvania Boy Missing for Thirty Years Restored Through 'Frisco Disaster.

York, Pa.—William Neuman, who left this city 41 years ago and had not been heard from since his departure, has been located during the last few days. Neuman left York when he was only 18 years old. He never wrote to his relatives and they thought him dead.

When the recent San Francisco disaster occurred Neuman was so disturbed that he concluded to write a letter to his family, giving them an account of his travels and present whereabouts. He said that he had lived at Oakland on a farm for many years and that the earthquake had shaken him up considerably, but had done no damage.

He will visit his old home again in the near future. He has several brothers living here, all of them being prominent business men.

Due to Wooden Shoes.

The use of wooden shoes may explain why the exportation of boots, shoes and sole leather from the United States to France is comparatively small. There is, however, in addition to the peasant class using only wooden shoes, another smaller rural class wearing cheap leather shoes. The wooden shoes are made from walnut and birch, the latter being the cheap ones and retailing at 20 to 30 centz a pair. Entirely wooden shoes are carved out of a solid piece of wood. When the sole only is used the split leather uppers are fastened on with nails.

LOST INDIAN CLAN FOUND.

Wandering Creeks Journeying from Alabama Settled in Northern Texas.

Muskogee, I. T.—A field party that has been out collecting data for the Dawes commission has found a settlement of Indians living on the North Canadian near Burney known as the Texas Creeks. This clan of people seem different from any other Creeks. They are darker, more swarthy and conform more nearly to the Fennimore Cooper type than any others of the Five Nations.

There are about 50 of these Texas Creeks. They came to Indian Territory from Livingston county, Tex., and were admitted as citizens of the Creek Nation by special act of the Creek council in 1903. They have taken allotments in the country around Burney.

These Indians are a branch of the Alabama Creeks, who started to this country from Alabama in the early thirties. They lost their bearings and stopped in the pine lands of Livingston county. There are 300 or 400 of them there now, living on public domain in the pine timber which has never been taken up.

When they got lost coming to this country they did not know where to go. All they could tell was that they had started to some place west of the Mississippi and after they crossed that river they were ready to stop. Before they found where the rest of the Creeks were they had established homes. All of the Texas Creeks were entitled to citizenship and enrollment in the Creek nation had they come here and claimed their rights, but out of the entire number only about 50 could be induced to leave their present residence. They are a nomadic people and rove about in the pine lands as suits their fancy.

Two or three small bands from this company of Creeks wandered on westward until they finally arrived in New Mexico and Arizona, where they settled. This accounts for the small clans of Creeks now and then encountered in those territories.

LOSS IN WINDOW GLASS.

Serious Effect of the San Francisco Catastrophe on the Industry.

Pittsburg.—Because of the destruction of a vast amount of business structures in San Francisco and also of the entire reserve supply of window glass in that city, the window glass market of the country has assumed a new phase and probably one of the most unique in its history.

The demand for window glass has been on a higher level during the last winter and spring than at any time. Just when the manufacturers were preparing to close factories for the warm weather, the San Francisco disaster came and wiped out a large reserve stock of glass and opened a great market in the refitting of thousands of windows in the stricken city. How to meet that extra demand has now become a problem.

It was estimated recently that over $1,000,000 worth of glass had been destroyed in San Francisco alone. With what damage has been done in other cities along the Pacific coast this total will be much larger.

The American Window Glass company, it is expected, will operate its machine plants all summer to relieve the situation. The Belgian manufacturers, who always enter the American market when prices get above a certain figure, are said to be casting about for a chance to send forward a large amount of imported glass. This feature may keep down prices.

A meeting of the window glass jobbers and manufacturers is scheduled for New York, to talk over the situation and decide some plan that will work out satisfactorily for the market during the busy year that seems to be certain to follow.

The reconstruction work at San Francisco will not be ready for window glass before fall, but it will be necessary to get the stock in hand before then. Preference will likely be given orders from the coast all summer.

MEDALS NOT GIVEN OUT.

Carnegie Badges Awarded Two Years Ago Are Still to Be Made.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Although over two years have elapsed since Andrew Carnegie founded the hero fund commission which bears his name, and the commission, after investigation, has awarded medals to 47 heroes whom it has discovered, some of whom have also received gifts of money from the $5,000,000 fund set aside by Mr. Carnegie, no hero medals have yet been given out.

The commission has been going ahead making announcements of new awards, and the name of Carnegie has been heralded all over the world as that of the giver of recognition to those who have performed brave deeds, but the performers of these deeds, alas! are still straining their eyes for a first sight of the tributes which they have been promised.

Secretary F. M. Wilmot, who supervises the work of the commission, says that the dies for striking the medals are being prepared, but admits he never has seen them.

San Francisco Horror.

Says the St. James' Budget: "San Francisco's tale of disaster continues to grow. Lord Dynevor's silk hat, we learn from a contemporary, 'perished in the Palace hotel, owing to a valet's forgetfulness.' Only the bare fact is known at present."

KINK - INE

MAKES THE HAIR GROW LONG, STRAIGAT, SOFT AND SILKY. CURES DANDRUFF AND STOPS FALLING HAIR.

KINK-INE

IS NO EXPERIMENT

It was discovered by Dr. Roberts, a famous English chemist, who has made a study of the scalp of people for the past thirty years, and who, after much time and experience, has prepared this great Tonic.

The Doctor says that his experience and study has taught him that the scalp of the people requires a special treatment, and after laboring and testing these many years he has discovered the greatest remedy the world has ever known for the hair.

Kink-ine will make the hair grow from one to three inches per month if the directions and instructions are carefully followed out. We have many cases on record where the above results have been obtained, and we do not hesitate when we make these claims.

Kink-ine is the only safe preparation in the world that is guaranteed to make the hair straight and make dry hair smooth and stop it from breaking off and falling out; takes out all kinks and knots, cures Dandruff, makes the hair soft and silky, and by nourishing the roots gives it new life and vigor, restoring it to natural color.

Read What a Customer Says of It.

Mrs. Rose Holt, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I am glad to say it has done my head more good than anything I ever used. Send me three dozen more bottles of Kink-ine at once; goes like hot cakes and works wonders on the hair.

Kink-ine is for sale by all druggists at 35 cents per bottle. If your druggist has not got it he can order it for you.

SPECIAL OFFER.

To prove the quality and superiority of our goods over all others you can secure at the following druggists below one full-sized bottle of Kink-ine, price 35c, one cake of Kink-ine Soap, the best shampoo and toilet soap in the world, price 25c., both for only 50 cents.

Gray and Gray, 12th and You streets.
Henry Evans, 922 F street, N. W.
W. P. Napper, 1846 7th street, N. W.
G. H. Cardozo, 12th and R. streets.
L. H. Harris, 600 3d street, S. W.
Jno. W. Morse, 19th and L. streets, N. W.
W. S. Richardson, 316 4½ street, S. W.

KINK INE.

Kink Ine is sold at the following places: Board and McGuire, 1012 14th street, N. W.
Davis' Pharmacy, 11th and You sts., N. W.
F. A. Tschiffely, Jr., 475 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.,
E. S. Ledbetter & Son, Alexandria, Va.

RIDES HORSE DOWN STAIRS

Prussian General Gives Startling Illustration of Dare-Devil Horsemanship.

Hanover, Prussia.—It became known lately that a remarkable incident occurred at the dinner given May 16 by the officers' corps to Lieut. Gen. Von Mitzlaff, the retiring chief of the army riding school.

Near the end of the dinner, which took place on the second floor of the officers' casino, Gen. Von Mitzlaff slipped out of the building and soon afterward reappeared in the dining-room mounted on his favorite charger and accompanied by a pack of hounds and made his final discourse on horsemanship from the saddle, affirming that the best training for rough country riding is following the hounds.

Then, with a huntsman's "halloo" to the hounds, which scampered away, the general rode downstairs after them and reached the courtyard without a mishap.

Dowager Supreme.

When the last link of the cable connecting the United States with China was completed President Roosevelt sent a message of congratulation, addressed to "Their Imperial Majesties, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor of China." The emperor answered the message with another one of felicitation, which he concluded with: "By order of the Dowager Empress we now offer to your excellency our sincerest congratulations," and signed himself as emperor. It seems that even an interchange of international courtesies has to be effected in China by order of the dowager, who rules because she can, not because she has the right.

Family of Clergymen.

Rev. J. R. Mouer, of Monessen, Pa., has seven sons, all of them clergymen, five different denominations being represented among the young men. None of them has ever heard any of the others preach. They have one sister, who is married to a preacher.

Some Compensation.

The attorneys of Santa Rosa, Cal., which was severely damaged by the earthquake, have agreed not to file any lawsuits for six months. Even an earthquake disaster has its compensations.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PERRIE W. FRISBY, ATTORNEY.
SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Holding a Probate Court.
No. 13218, Administration.

This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters testamentary on the estate of Fannie Chapman late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of May, A. D. 1907; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of May, 1906.

John C. Norwood, 1632 Kalorama Road.

Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Clerk of the Probate Court.
Perrie W. Frisby, Attorney.

JAMES F. BUNDY, ATTORNEY.
SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Holding a Probate Court.
No. 13,562, Administration.

This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Delilah Bacon, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of May, A. D. 1907; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of May, 1906.

Geo. R. Brown,
1639 4th st., N. W.

Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Jas. F. Bundy, Attorney.

JAMES T. BUNDY, ATTORNEY.
SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Holding a Probate Court.
No. 13639, Administration Docket.
Estate of Hyson I. Bossie, Deceased.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate, by Thomas M. W. Greene and Daniel B. Webster, it is ordered this 11th day of May, A. D. 1906, that notice be and hereby is given to James H. Bossie and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Tuesday, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and "The Bee" once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first public publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Wendell P. Stafford, Justice.

Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Clerk of the Probate Court.
James T. Bundy, Attorney.

WANTED AT ONCE,
500 MEN.

I want a least 500 colored men to go to San Francisco, Cal., to work as SECTION HANDS, BOSSES and MECHANICS.

Here is a good opportunity for good and reliable colored men to get work in the positions named above. Transportation will be furnished. If there are colored men in the South, especially that want good places, apply or write at once to

W. Calvin Chase,
care The Washington Bee,
1109 Eye st., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

The Masons of Virginia avenue and 5th street, S. E., are having their hall painted light with white trimmings and green shutters.

The beggar has the same rights to Masonry as the rich man. There is too much aristocracy in Masonry for its own good. The tenets are what should be observed.

pen to visit our great republic—the land of the free (supposed to be).

Finest Collection of Pearls.

It is not generally known that the dowager empress of China has the finest collection of pearls in the world. The pearl, being the symbol of the Manchu dynasty, is worn by the dowager empress more than any other jewel. In the diadem which she wears over her straight black hair is a large gem of great beauty, called the "flaming pearl," from which light and fire are supposed to radiate. The empress also owns a coat or jacket falling a short length below the waist, which is woven of pearls and rubies and bits of jade.

CHRISTIAN XANDER'S

Ampelos Punch

Basis, old sweet wines. Largely used for receptions.
65c full qt.
$2.50 gal.

Quality House **909 7th St.** 'Phone M 274.

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REGULAR ONE DOLLAR CREAM AT 90 CENTS PER GALLON, CHURCHES, FAIRS ETC. THESE PRICES GO INTO EFFECT ON AND AFTER APRIL 15th.

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TELLS ABOUT BUSINESS.
Removes Spells and Evil Influences
Re-unites the Separated and Gives Luck to All.
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1723 Seventh St. Northwest.
French and American Ice Creams, Ices and Sherbets.
Fine Line of Oysters and Sea Food Always in Stock.
Cafe for Gentlemen and Ladies
Prices always consistent with the excellence of the goods. Special rates offered to dealers, to churches and religious bodies. I. E. Williamson Proprietor and Manager.
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J. SIMON.

Mr. J. Simon, formerly of 503 Ninth street, N. W., has moved his merchant tailor establishment to 2151 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., where he has greater facilities and a larger stock of goods to accommodate his patrons. Mr. Simon does cleaning, dyeing and pressing. Suits made to order and satisfaction guaranteed. Don't fail to give his new place of business a call if you want first-class

Virginia has passed a law which is called Anti-Graft Law. It begins to act June 15. It does away with tipping waiters, etc.

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Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, mechanical tools, ladies' and gent's wearing apparel. Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale.
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FORD'S HAIR POMADE

Formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW"

STRAIGHTENS

KINKY or CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length.

Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1888, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW", was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1894. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. FORD'S HAIR POMADE remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get Ford's, as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT, and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in 50 ct. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest. on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co.
(None genuine without my signature)
Charles Ford Prest.
70 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Agents wanted everywhere.

The Republican Party will observe its 50th anniversary under the auspices of the National League at Philadelphia, June 18 and 19. Prominent men have been invited to be present. There are 12,000 men expected to be in line of parade June 19. Whether the colored brother will be in it it is hard to predict.

The Masons of 19th street, N. W., are making active preparations for the Boston meet.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

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Capital Stock Fully Paid In.

We insure any person from 3 to 60 years of age if in good health, without regard to sex.

We pay sick and accident benefits varying from 75 cents to $10.00 per week, and a death benefit fund varying from $7.50 to $125.00.

we are required to keep a certian RESERVE FUND on hand for the PROTECTION OF THE INSURED, thus putting it out of our power to render the Association other than LEGITIMATE, SAFE, SOUND AND RELIABLE. You can deal with us with the firm assurance that we will do whatever promised if you do your part.

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Twenty Good Agents to represent the
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Call early and secure territory.
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Dr. I. A. Boyd, treasurer.
Dr. Harry J. Williams, musical director.
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We want AGENTS of ability for all sections of the city; we pay liberal salaries and commission to agents.

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We make a specialty of church and hall designs, and arranging loans; we also specialize the building up of vacant lots in the District of Columbia. Any one anticipating having plans gotten out, buildings overhauled or repaired, we would be glad to have you call or write us. No charges for plans given in any of the above named lines.

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We offer heavy China Mattings as low as 12½c
We sell an excellent grade of China Matting at 19½c
You cannot duplicate for less than 30 cents the China Matting we offer at 23c
Thirty-five cents is the price others ask for a grade of China Matting we sell at 28c
Very fine quality Japan Matting that should sell for 37 cents a yard we are offering for 27c

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